

GAZETTEER

OF THE

AMBALA DISTRICT.

1883-4.



Compiled and Published under the authority

OF THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT,

P R E F A C E .

The period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer* compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Chap. V. (General Administration), and the whole of Chap. VI. (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; while Section A of Chap. III. (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost if not quite verbally, from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon the Settlement Reports of the district by Messrs. Wynyard and Melvill.

The reports in question were written about 1855, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older Settlement Reports, afford very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But when the settlement operations now in progress are complete, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Messrs. Macnabb, Frizelle, Kensington and Douie, and by the Irrigation Department so far as regards the canals of the district. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration. The final edition, though compiled by the Editor, has been prepared for and passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

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Table No. I., showing LEADING STATISTICS.

Details.	Detail of Talukas.							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
District.	Ambala.	Khurur.	Jagadhri.	Martin-	Pipli.	Rupar.		
Total square miles (1881)	366	387	420	745	277
Cultivated square miles (1878)	2,570	2,577	2,539	2,022	295
Culturable square miles (1878)	1,437	2,39	236	1,98	198
Irrigated square miles (1878)	492	36	23	21	37
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)	271	11	20	35	24
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882)	1,601	267	230	236	211
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881)	323	323	301	1970	279
Total population (1881)	2,226	250	371	379	361
Rural population (1881)	1,067,293	220,477	167,869	169,010	154,303
Urban population (1881)	926,531	153,014	163,934	119,920	143,977
Total population per square mile (1881)	1,140,332	67,163	4,205	19,711	10,751
Rural population per square mile (1881)	415	602	459	438	339
Urban population per square mile (1881)	361	418	417	387	537
Hindus (1881)	1,030,612	132,121	110,445	108,978	142,190
Sikhs (1881)	68,112	12,167	25,019	5,020
Jains (1881)	1,307	670	105	185
Musalmans (1881)	30,1423	72,007	32,286	45,358	62,426
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)*	753,583	137,179	124,355	95,906	135,521
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881)†	1,112,135	...	...	...	...

* Fixed, Fluctuating, and Miscellaneous.

† Land, Tribute, Local rates, Excise, and Stamps.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

SECTION A.—DESCRIPTIVE.

The Ambala district is the southern-most of the three districts of the Ambala division, and lies between north latitude 29°49' and 30°46' and east longitude 76°26' and 77°39'. It occupies the angle where the Siwaliks meet the Jumna, and stretches westwards under the former, and southwards along the latter. Its greatest length from north-west to south-east is 92 miles, and its breadth at the widest part 67 miles. It is bounded on the north-east by the Himalayas, among which lie the Simla Hill States, on the south-east by the Jumna, which separates it from the Saharanpur district of the North-Western Provinces, on the south by the district of Karnal, on the west by the Native State of Patiala and the Ludhiana district, and on the north-west by the Sutlej. These boundaries, however, include the greater portion of the territory belonging to the Native State of Kalsia, which lies scattered about among the British villages. It is divided into six *tahsils*, of which those of Pipri and Ambala include all the south-eastern portion of the district, while Jagadhri, Narasinghgarh, Kharar, and Ropar lie under the hills in that order from east to west. The *tahsils* are further sub-divided into *parganas* as follows:— Ambala into Ambala and Mulana; Jagadhri, into Jagadhri, Mustafabad, and Khizrabad; Ropar, into Ropar and Morinda; Kharar, into Kharar and Mobarakpur; Narasinghgarh, into Narasinghgarh, Sardaura, and Kutah; and Pipri, into Thanesar, Shahabad, and Ladhwa.

Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several *tahsils* into which it is divided are given in Table No. I. on the opposite page. The district contains five towns of more than 10,000 souls, as follows:—Ambala, 67,463; Jagadhri, 12,300; Sardaura, 10,794; Ropar, 10,326; Shahabad, 10,218. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Ambala on the Seinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and at about the centre of the district. Ambala stands 19th in order of area and 1st in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 2.41 per cent. of the total area, 5.66 per cent. of

the total population, and 5.75 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown in the margin.

Town.	N. Latitude.	E. Longitude.	Feet above sea-level.
Ambala	30°21'	76°26'	602
Kharar	30°45'	76°41'	670
Jagadhri	30°10'	77°21'	621
Narasinghgarh	30°20'	77°10'	1,000
Ropar	30°29'	76°34'	900
Thanesar	30°50'	76°52'	600
Shahabad	30°10'	76°55'	850

* Approximate.

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

Physical features.

A strip of Patiála territory jutting into the district from the south-west, separates it into two unovcru halves, which are connected only by a neck of land immediately below the hills, not more than two miles wide at its narrowest point. Of these two portions, the southern is the larger, and has the shape of an irregular square, two sides of which rest upon the Jumna and the Himalayas respectively. The northern and smaller portion stretches north-west along the face of the hills as far as the Sutlaj. Towards the Himalayas the portion is comparatively straight, the first slope of the hills marking throughout the greater part of the district's length the border of British territory, beyond which lies the independent State of Nahan or Sirmour; at two points only does the district extend into the hills; once at its eastern extremity upon the Jumna, and again nearly opposite its narrowest point, about midway between the Jumna and the Sutlaj. The eastern projection into the hills is a tract of a few square miles only, but is valuable for the sal timber, with which it is thickly grown. The other hill tract, known as the Morni *ilika* of the Kutáha *parganah*, is 97 square miles in extent. It differs so completely from the remainder of the district, as well physically as in its history and the races of its inhabitants, that the account of it requires to be kept quite separate from that of the district at large. It is printed, therefore, in the form of a separate appendix to this volume. Below the hills, the face of the country assumes immediately the appearance, to the eye, of a perfectly level plain. It has, however, a uniform slope towards the south-west, and near the hills its surface is broken at short intervals by the beds of mountain torrents. These form the most characteristic feature in the physical aspect of the country.

Nature of the soil, scenery, &c.

The aspect of the country is pleasing, undulating near the hills, then stretching away into the central plains. It is well wooded throughout, especially in the south, where fine mango groves abound. The neighbourhood of the hills, and the moisture imparted by the passage of the numerous hill torrents, give an air of freshness, almost of prettiness, to what would otherwise be a level and uninteresting plain. The Himalayas, in clear weather, are visible from all parts of the district. The whole surface of the country is alluvial, the only distinction being between more ancient and more modern deposits. The high ground which occupies the heart of the district is technically known as *bāngar*; the low lying alluvial soil of modern growth is called, in distinction, *khādar*. Of one or other of these kinds is the whole district made up. The formation of the alluvial deposits has been thus described:—

"The flat country about Mukün and Ambala has undoubtedly all, or nearly all, been formed by the silting up of the rivers, which, rushing down from the hills, leave year after year a deposit in their beds, until the beds become too shallow to hold the flood. This then spreads over the country, leaving a deposit throughout its course, until it finds some lower level, through which it works a channel, and for a time leaves its own course entirely. The old shallow bed is prolonged up and cultivated, until after years or centuries the water returns to what has again become the lowest level of the country."

The *bângar* tract, *par excellence*, of the southern portion of the district, is that which lies between the Sombli and the Mârkandâ, and is drained by the Chatang and Sarassuti. Towards the east it ends abruptly in the high bank of the Jammâ; to the west it slopes gently away in the direction of the Ghaggar and the plain in which lies the city and cantonments of Ambâlîn.

In the northern part of the district, beyond the line marked by the Ghaggar, spurs of the Himalayas project further into the plains. Below them the country is rich and well wooded, mostly a level plain even up to their very feet; and though, like the southern portion, it is intersected by mountain torrents, yet these flow, for the most part, in deep channels, and their influence does not extend beyond their immediate limits. They deposit no silt near the hills, and the country, as a natural consequence, is slightly lower than it is to the south of the Ghaggar. The soil too of this portion of the district is much less mixed with sand, and consists, for the most part, of a loamy mould. But the water lying deep, the country is dry, and on this account less fertile than are other tracts, which to all appearance have a poorer soil. In the *khâdar* land, near the hills, water is so close to the surface that it can be obtained in the river beds by merely scratching away a little of the earth. But, generally speaking, in *khâdar* land, the depth of water below the surface varies from 6 to 20 feet. In such soil the spring harvest is generally grown independent of artificial irrigation. The wells are worked by a rude Persian-wheel or by the hand lever. They are, however, but little used in comparison with those on the higher or *bângar* lands, where there exists a more constant necessity for irrigation. In some parts of the *bângar* land, water is hardly obtainable at all for irrigation, and in the parts most remote from the hills many villages do not possess a well, even for drinking purposes, but depend entirely for their water supply on the surface drainage collected in tanks. The general depth below the surface in *bângar* land varies from 30 to 60 feet, and though the water is abundant, the labour of raising it is great.

The general character of the hill streams, which have already been alluded to as a prominent feature of the district, is that of broad sandy courses, scarcely below the surface of the country, and varying in breadth from a hundred yards to upwards of a mile, dry during the great part of the year, but pouring down a formidable body of water in rainy weather. This character they maintain for a distance, on the average, of 20 miles below the hills. They then gradually tame down into sluggish docile streams, with well-defined clay banks, and a volume which is much diminished, as well by irrigation as by absorption in the sand. Eventually all, or almost all, the streams that leave the hills between the Sutlaj and the Jammâ unite in the Ghaggar. This from the commencement is the most important of them all, and is the only one which contains a flow of water throughout the year. Passing the confines of the district, it flows on

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive,

Nature of the soil,
scenery, &c.

River system.

Chapter I, A. through Patiala and Sirsa, and finally loses itself in the rainless sands of Rājputāna. Two streams, the Sirsa *nadi* and the smaller stream from Valakund, are perennial, and fall into the Sutlej at about 5 and 11 miles above Ropar respectively. The waters of the Sirsa *nadi* are utilized to turn flour mills. The other streams, without exception, dry up shortly after the cessation of the rains, or, at best, retain water only in a few unconnected pools. In some places their beds are plunged up for the spring harvest, so that their track is hardly distinguishable from the surrounding fields, until, on the commencement of the rains, they swell again into formidable torrents. The local name for these torrents is *rav*. In the northern part of the district, the river beds are deeper and less sandy than in the south. A short account is given below of the most important.

The Ghaggar.

The Ghaggar rises in the territory of Nīhan or Sarmaur, and, passing through the Kuthā *parganah*, leaves the hills a few miles above the town of Mani Mājra. It skirts the border of the Kharar *tahsil* for a few miles, and then crosses the district at its narrowest point. Thence it passes on into Patiala territory, but again touches the border of the district, a short distance to the west of the city of Ambāla. Near Mani Mājra it is largely used for irrigation, the water being drawn off by means of artificial cuts, or *kuls*. The bed is stony for a few miles below the hills, but soon becomes a wide tract of sand. The upper portion of the course contains water throughout the year, a foot deep in summer, but reaching six feet in the rains. The greater part of it, however, is drawn off for irrigation in the first few miles of its course, and in dry weather but little escapes for use lower down. When in flood, the current is too dangerous for boats, but, except on rare occasions, the stream is always fordable. The Ambāla and Simla road crosses it by a ford about half way between Kalka and Ambāla, and the mails are, during the rains, carried over on elephants. Immediately after heavy rain, delay is often experienced, but the water quickly subsides sufficiently to allow of fording. The use of the Ghaggar water either for drinking or for irrigation is most prejudicial to health, causing fever, spleen, and goitre. The Settlement Officer of the district, speaking of the tract which it waters, says:—

“These villages are frightfully under-populated. There are but few wells, and the Ghaggar water is drunk. Fever is extensively prevalent, as is proved by the distended spleen of almost every third man. Ask a man to run a few hundred yards alongside of your horse, and he is immediately stopped by a coughing fit; whereas a Jat, living out of the influence of irrigation, will run a couple of miles with the greatest ease. Goitre (called *gillarkh*) is very prevalent; and it is by no means uncommon to find four, five or six *cretins* (called *jaggars*) of deformed minds and bodies in a single village. Families die out in the fourth generation. There is not a man in the *chok* who can boast of a residence of more than three generations. * * * * In fact, it is only the prospect of obtaining immense out-turns to their labour that induces men to settle here.”

The area irrigated by the Ghaggar in this district amounts in all to nearly 10,000 acres.

The Sarasuti is the ancient Saraswati, famous in annals of early Brahminical history. It rises in the low hills just beyond the border of the district in Sarmahr, and emerges into the plains at Ad Badri, a place esteemed sacred by all Hindus. A short distance below the hills a branch stream connects it with the Sombi, and a mile or two further, near the village of Chalanr, it disappears for a time in the sand, but, percolating underground, re-emerges about three miles further south, at the village of Bhawanipur. At Bilechhappar, again disappearing below the surface, it is apparently lost in the Chatang. At Barn Khera, however, it again reappears, and flows onwards in a south-westerly direction until at Urnai, near Pohowa, it is joined by the Mirkanda. Crossing Karnal, the united river, bearing still the name of Sarasuti, enters Patiala territory and ultimately joins the Ghaggar. In ancient times the Ghaggar, below this junction, appears to have borne the name of its tributary, the Sarasuti, and, undiminished in those days by irrigation near the hills, poured down a considerable volume of water across the Rajputana plains, and descended into the Indus below the junction of the Panjab rivers. Its bed can be still traced as far as Mirgarh in Bahawalpur, but its water penetrates no further than Bhatner in Rajputana.

Much has been written as to the desiccation of the Sarasuti, which is thus represented in ancient times to have been an important river. The phenomenon, however, seems amply explained by the supposition made above, that anciently the Ghaggar was considered an affluent of the Sarasuti, instead of the Sarasuti of the Ghaggar, and that when ancient writers speak of the Sarasuti, they include under that name the united Ghaggar and Sarasuti. If the possibility of this be granted, the failure in the water supply is easily accounted for by the greater volume of water now drawn off for irrigation, and by the filling up of the river beds caused by the drains employed to divert the water over the fields. It is impossible to suppose that the supply of water in the sources has permanently decreased. This varies from year to year with the rainfall, and there is no reason for supposing that the rainfall is less now than it used to be. There is no mystery about the matter. The Ghaggar, it must be remembered, would, if it and its tributaries were left to themselves, receive the whole drainage of the lower Indian plains between the Jumna and the Sutlaj, and this is quite sufficient to provide water during the rains for a considerable river. At the present time, in parts of the courses of the various streams, every village has dunes, which, however small individually, carry off in the aggregate an enormous volume of water, quite sufficient to affect the lower parts of the stream. Nor is this the only result of this system of damming back the water for purposes of irrigation. Not only is water drawn off, but the flow of the water which escapes is impeded. This leads to increased absorption in the soil, and increased deposit of silt. And thus, year by year, the power

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

The Sarasuti.

Chapter I. A.**Descriptive.****The Sarasuti.**

of the streams to sweep away obstacles becomes less, while the obstacles themselves become more formidable. There can be no doubt that the process of desiccation of the lower parts of the Ambala streams will go on and increase until the introduction of a new and improved method of utilizing their waters. In the Ambala district the bed of the Sarasuti is for the most part well defined, but expands, here and there, into a broad belt of sand. It never contains more than two feet of water, and is dry for eight months in the year, water remaining only in occasional parts or in spots where it is dammed up to provide bathing places for pilgrims. General Cunningham, in his Archaeological Report for 1863-64, gives the following account of the river:—

"The Sarasuti, in Sanskrit *Sarasvati*, is too well known to require more than a mere notice. Its name is derived from *Sara*, a 'lake or pool,' and *rati*, 'like,' meaning the 'river of lakes or pool,' a character which it still bears, as it partially dries up early in the year, and becomes a mere succession of pools without any visible stream. The Brâhmins have cleverly taken advantage of these pools, to each of which they have attached a legend with its accompanying shrine. Thus, along the bank of the Sarasuti to the north of Thanesar, from *Ratnâ Jâksh* on the east to *Aujas Ghat* on the west, a distance of only five miles, there are no less than 34 shrines, or seven shrines in one mile, or a shrine at every 230 yards. Of these the most celebrated is the *Kriti Panchi*, or *Gangâbâth*, in which the Ganges herself is said to have bathed to get rid of the load of sin with which the people had defiled her waters. Another famous place is the *Sthânuârath*, where *Vena Râja* dedicated a shrine to Siva, under the name of *Sthânu*. According to the legend, the leprous *Râja Ben*, whose name I have found as widely diffused as those of the Pandus themselves, while travelling in a *doli* was set down by the bearers on the bank of the Saraswati. A dog crossed the river and stopped near the *doli* to slako himself, when some water was sprinkled on the *Râja*, who was astonished on seeing that each spot thus wetted immediately became whole. He at once plunged into the stream and came out entirely cleansed from his leprosy. These two legends are alone sufficient to account for the deeply-rooted belief of the people in the purifying quality of the waters of the Saraswati. Some places refer to the destruction of the Kshatriyas by Parashu-Râma, and other spots are dedicated to the story of the Pandus, such as *Kshirîhi-ârâ* and *Ashîpur*. In the first of these places the water of the river was changed to milk (*shâra*) for the use of the weasid *Pindus*, and in the other their bones (*arthi*) were collected together in a heap. In A.D. 631 these bones were shown to the Chinese pilgrim, Iluen Thsiang, who records that they were of very large size. All my enquiries for them were fruitless, but the site of *Ashîpur* is still pointed out in the plain to the west of the city towards *Aujas Ghat*."

The Hindû tradition attached to the disappearance of the river in the sand is as follows. Sarasuti was the daughter of Mahadeo; but her father one day, in a fit of drunkenness, approaching with intent to violate her modesty; she fled, and in her flight, whenever she saw her pursuer gaining, she dived under ground, re-emerging a few miles farther on. The river sprang up in her track, and where she disappeared in order to commemorate her exploit there the river also to this day dives under ground.

The Chatang.

The Chatang rises in the plains a few miles to the south-east of the Sarasutis, and the two streams run parallel to each other

until the point of their secret junction. From this point the bed of the Chitang strikes more to the south and runs for some distance parallel with the Jumna; then, turning westward, it passes in the direction of Hânsi and Hisâr. In this part of its course, its bed is utilized for the Hisâr branch of the Western Jumna canal. Traces of its bed are visible as far as the Ghaggar, which it used to join some miles below Bhatner.

The Tângri rises in the hills of Kûshâh, and flowing in a southerly direction as far as Panjokhra, a village about five miles north-east of Ambâla, there separates into two main channels, which still keep a southerly course, running one on either side of the cantonment of Ambâla. Each branch, after passing Ambâla, again subdivides, and the whole is finally lost in the sand near Thol and other villages, about 15 miles south-west of Ambâla. The banks of the main stream and of the eastern branch are high and steep. The bed is sandy throughout, dry except in the rains, when the water attains a depth of 12 feet. The adjacent lands are sandy, no islands are formed, nor is the current dangerous. The river deposits large quantities of sand. It is usually fordable throughout its whole length except when heavy floods come down. These, however, continue only for a few hours at a time. The water of the western branch, which has sloping banks and an ill-defined channel, spreads over the neighbouring fields on both sides, fertilizing a considerable tract. The Grand Trunk Road crosses the Tângri by a masonry bridge.

The Bâliâli is a kindred stream, so connected with the Tângri that the two may be almost considered as branches of one river. They form one stream at Boli, a village adjoining the Ambâla cantonment on the north. Formerly they used to inundate the cantonments, but their floods are now shut out by a permanent dam, which turns nearly all the water of the Tângri into the bed of the Bâliâli and completely protects the cantonments. At Shâlpur, on the Grand Trunk Road, the river is joined by the Unri, and all three have thenceforward one channel.

The Sâdhanâwâla *rau*, otherwise known as the Nakti or Sadhâni *wâli*. This stream is formed a little above the town of Sâdhanâra, by the confluence of the Sâkar, Pâuli, and Khanârâ torrents. It joins the Mârkandu about 13 miles below the hills.

The Mârkanda, which rises in the Nâhan hills, receives the Runnâdi at a short distance within the district, and the Sâdhanâwâla as above noted. It is further swelled, about 6 miles lower down, by the Begusâ and ultimately joins the Sarasutî, a few miles beyond the border of the district, near Pehowî. The Mârkanda is the principal drain of this part of the country. It is a dangerous and treacherous stream, and rises suddenly from rain in the hills, when the water comes down with a rushing noise, like a wall or a wave of the sea, sweeping all before it; then, running off, leaves the river bed a quick-sand,

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

The Chatang.

The Tângri.

The Bâliâli.

The Nakti.

The Mârkanda.

Chapter I. A.**Descriptive.****The Márkanda.**

except only at the regular beaten fords. The deposit left by this river is very valuable, and the best sugar-cane in the district is grown in land flooded by it and the Sádhaura *nadi*. But this benefit is in a measure neutralized by the sand, which in dry weather drifts eastward from it, bearing destruction to cultivated lands and at times burying whole villages. The floods, too, have severely damaged or entirely swept away many large villages. The river is, therefore, but a doubtful blessing to the neighbourhood.

The Begná.

The Begná, a wide torrent, having two sources in Kuntáha and Sarmaur, emerges into the plains near the village of Fatahgarh, and flowing almost due south through the *parganahs* of Naraiugarh, Sádhaura, and Mulkána, falls into the Márkanda at Alimánu Majra. The banks are shelving and the land adjacent sandy. Like the Márkanda, it is subject to sudden and violent floods, and on subiding, leaves a valuable deposit of alluvial soil. It is dry three months in the year. Its greatest depth in the rainy season is four feet, and it is fordable nearly everywhere.

The Kushalla.

The Kushalla is a small stream coming from the direction of Kálka, and joining the Ghaggar at Chandi. Its banks are abrupt and its bed sandy.

The Sukhiá.

The Sukhiá, called also the Sukhna, is a broad stream rising near Pinjáir, which after a course of 15 miles in a southern direction, falls into the Ghaggar at Mubárikpur. It has abrupt banks and a pebbly bed. It is of little use for irrigation, but a few villages derive a fluctuating supply of water from it. It carries three feet of water in the rains, but, except near springs, is dry at other times. It is always fordable.

The Sughi *rav*.

The Sughi *rav* flows from the Siwálik in two branches which unite at Bhadal, and the combined stream reaches the Sutlej two miles below Ropar.

The Budhi *rav*.

The Khízrábádhwáli *nadi*, called also Budhi *rav*, leaves the hills near Mirzápur, and, flowing in a westerly direction for about 20 miles, loses itself near Bairámpur. Its banks are abrupt near the hills, but become shelving further to the west. It carries three feet of water in the rains, but is generally dry.

The Landra.

The Landra rises near Parchi, in the Mani Májra *parganah*, and flows south-east, under the name of the Patiála *rav*, through the territory and town of Patiála, until it finally joins the Ghaggar. It has no defined channel, but spreads over the fields with a sandy bed. Its depth in the rains is three feet.

The Jainti Devi *rav*.

The Khánpur, called also *rav* Jainti Devi, rises in the hills and flows by Khánar. It receives the Choyá *nadi* near Sarhind. The banks are sometimes steep, sometimes shelving. The bed is sandy and contains four feet of water in the rains. The Choyá arises from surface drainage near Sarána, and flows by Sangatpura between Khant and Morinda, and thence into Patiála territory.

The Siswanwali rises near Siswan, and flows into the Sutlaj nine miles below Ropar. It is of the same character as the last, and carries three feet of water in the rains.

The Run rises in Saranpur, flows southward, and carries a large body of water into the Mankanda at Dumanwala. Its bed is stony, with banks abrupt and well defined. Its depth of water in the rains is three feet.

The Pathrala, known in the hills as Roti Rau rises on the border of Saranpur, and, after a course of 20 miles due south, discharges its waters into the Western Jamna Canal near Dadupur. It carries three feet of water in the rains.

The Rakshi is a small stream rising in the plains at Dharmkot near Bilaspur. It flows south-west by Jagadhri, and joins the Chintang near Ladwa. Its course is through a well-defined clay bed, with steep banks, and it carries four feet of water in rainy seasons.

The Sombh, a broad hill torrent, rises in Saranpur, and takes a southerly course between the Pathrala and Saranpur and nearly parallel to both. After a course of 25 miles, it discharges its waters into the Western Jamna Canal at Dadupur. The bed is a mass of sand with sloping banks, so that the river is constantly changing its course. Dry during nine months of the year, it carries four feet of water during the rains. Its floods are exceedingly rapid and violent, but quickly drain off. They are most beneficial to the country on its banks.

The Umri, or Shahzadpurwali nadi, is formed of water collected in the plains during the rainy season. It begins at Rataur, and flowing south-west by Shahzadpur and Majra, joins the Balali, or Tangri, at Shahpur on the Grand Trunk Road. It spreads wide over the country, and, in places, leaves a rich deposit of good soil.

The Sutlaj has a front towards the district of about 45 miles. It first touches its border just below Kiratpur, and, from this point as far as Ropar, flows southwards, forming the boundary between the districts of Ambala and Hoshiarpur. Opposite Ropar, having cleared the end of the Siwalik range in Hoshiarpur, the river sweeps round in a semi-circle, and from this point flows due west still forming the boundary of the district. Above Ropar, the bed is rough and full of boulders, rapid and dangerous for navigation. Below, the boulders give place to sand, and the stream becomes smooth and navigable. The average depth of water is, in the cold weather, 10 feet, in the summer 15, and during the rains as much as 20. The action of the river is capricious; flowing through a wide bed, the deep stream one year is on the west side, another on the east; and the area of villages upon its banks is modified every year. Its tendency at present is to encroach eastwards. Both banks of the river are abrupt, so as to prevent the use of the water to any great extent for irrigation purposes. Below the bank, however, on the Ambala side, is a belt of

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The Siswanwali.
The Run.

The Pathrala

The Rakshi.

The Sombh.

The Umri

The Sutla

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

The Sutlej.

alluvial soil, richly cultivated, and the most productive tract in the district. Fordable in some places during the cold weather, the river is crossed by ferries which are noticed in Chapter V. Large quantities of timber are rafted down the Sutlej from the hills, and there is an important timber depot on its banks at Ropar. Boats are used in the part of the river which washes this district, only for ferrying passengers and goods from side to side. They are flat-bottomed, and from 36 to 40 feet in length by 9 or 10 feet broad. They have a capacity of 150 to 250 maunds burden, and are capable of carrying from 50 to 100 passengers. This river, as well as the Jumna, is navigable by such boats at all seasons of the year. A few individuals obtain a livelihood by fishing in the Sutlej and the Jumna. Weighted nets are used for this purpose.

The Jumna

The Jumna finally leaves the hills at a place called Hathni Kund, formerly the site of the upper head of the Western Jumna Canal. On the eastern, or Saharanpur side, the hills terminate some 3½ miles higher up the river. On either side, immediately below the debouch of the river from the hills, old channels, known as Búdhi Jumna, diverge from the present bed, and, running nearly parallel to it, rejoin it, the eastern branch at about 21 miles, the western at about 17 miles, below Hathni Kund. They are dry when the river is low, but carry a considerable volume of water in time of flood, derived both from the main Jumna and from hill torrents which fall into them. The bed of the Búdhi Jumna on the Ambala side is almost on the same level as that of the main river. Above it, to the west, rises the high bank which marks the limit of the river's valley. This bank is abrupt and well defined, near the hills as much as 100 feet in height, but rapidly sloping down till it ranges from 10 to 12 feet. The interval between the old and new beds is scarcely above the flood level of the river, and is intersected everywhere by cross channels, some of which are permanently dry, while others contain water during the rains. The river beds, both old and new, are formed, to a distance of ½ mile below Hathni Kund, of boulders brought down from the hills, and even below this point boulders, cropping out here and there, cause rapids in the stream. They are replaced by shingle, which at the 15th mile below the hills disappears in sand, and it is not till this point is reached that the river becomes uniformly smooth. It is navigable, however, by country boats to within a short distance of Hathni Kund. The average fall below Hathni Kund is about 1 in 344. The river is crossed by the iron railway bridge, and by a bridge of boats opposite Jagádhri.

Canals.

A detailed description of the canals of the Ambala district has been furnished by the Canal Department and is published at length in the provincial volume of the *Gazetteer*.

Rainfall, temperature, and climate.

Table No. III. shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for

each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA and IIIB.

Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1862-63	378
1863-64	577
1864-65	312
1865-66	264

regularly recurring cause of serious mortality. Goitre is very common on the banks of the Ghuggar. Blindness is extremely prevalent, the rate being higher in this district than in any other.

In the town of Roopar alone a list is given by the Deputy Commissioner of 77 cases of blindness out of a population of 8,700. Of the 77 cases, 17 are the result of small-pox, 29 of ophthalmia, 31 of other causes. Only two are recorded as born blind. Of the whole, 11 are reported curable, and probably the mass of cases, where blindness is the result of ophthalmia, might have been relieved if treated in time. Unfortunately, though there are competent surgeons at the dispensaries, they are not supplied with the necessary instruments. The terrible ravages of blindness will be fully brought out by a comparison with European statistics. In England, by the census of 1861, the proportion was 1 in 1,037, which was far higher than in most continental countries. The highest proportion in Europe is that of Norway, where it is 1 in 540. Infirmities are discussed in Chapter III., page 29. Tables Nos. XI, XI A, XI B, and XLIV. give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found at pages 27 and 28 for the general population, and in Chapter VI. under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

SECTION B.—GEOLOGY, FAUNA AND FLORA.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjab in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Mellieott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published in *erlenso* in the provincial volume of the *Gazetteer* series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Gold is said to be found in minute quantities among the sand washed down by some of the streams in the Khurar tahsil. The only mineral product of any practical importance is lime. Large quantities of lime-stone are brought down by the streams from the hills, and form deposits which are collected and burnt

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Geology, Fauna
and Flora.

Rainfall, tempera-
ture, and climate.

Disease.

Geology.

Minerals.

Chapter I. A.**Descriptive.****The Sutlaj.**

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Minerals.

for lime. The kilns are erected in the lower hills, where wood and stone are abundant. They are made of a cylindrical shape like a well, about 10 or 12 feet in diameter and the same in height; and there are two openings or valves to each furnace. The kiln is then charged with fuel consisting of green wood, the stone to be calcined is heaped on the top, and the whole is ignited and burns for 36 hours. The stone is thrown on to the kiln little by little. In four days the whole cools, and the stone is found to be calcined and of a white colour. It is then slaked by throwing water on it, and the result is lime in powder. In some places the kiln consists merely of a hole dug in the ground.

**Wild animals :
 sport.**

This district is considered to be among the best in the Panjab for sport of several kinds. Game may be readily found in every part of it, but is especially plentiful in the neighbourhood of Kalsar, in the jungles of the Pipli *tahsil* north of Thénasar, and the Morni forest of Kutáha. Tigers even are found in the lower ranges of the Siwálik hills. Leopards and wolves are common in the same locality; while, more to the west and north, at and near Morni in Kutáha, bears are very numerous. Hyenas and wolves are only too common everywhere, the latter being frequently killed within a mile of Ambála city. Of the deer tribe, the district contains no fewer than seven different kinds. Sámbar are as great a plague to the Kutáha hill villages as are black-buck in the plains. Along the hills, *chital* are found in fine herds, as well as numbers of *kákar* or barking deer. Ropar, in the north, has its speciality in *chikúra* or ravine deer, and the thick dhák jungles of Pipli and Thénasar swarm with *nilgáti* and *párha*, or hog deer. The common antelope affords excellent sport everywhere, but especially in the Ambála and Jagádhri *tahsils*. There are plenty of pig along the hills and in Pipli; but the nature of the ground is against hunting them on horseback. Small game shooting is not remarkably good. Black partridges are plentiful enough in the Pipli dhák jungles, and grey partridges and hares are always to be shot in the fields; but, except in the khádar between the Sarhind Canal and the Sutlaj from the 12th to the 15th mile of the canal, there is little or no snipe or duck shooting, owing to the scarcity of water. The quail shooting in March is excellent; and along the foot of the hills, but more specially at Morni, there is remarkably good pheasant and jungle-fowl shooting.

As to fishing, *máhásír* abound both in the Sutlaj and the Western Janná Canal. At times, when the canal is low, fine fish of this species have been shot with the rifle.

The natives occasionally catch quail with nets, and adjutants with strings, in which their feet are entangled. Deer are shot by native *shikaris* in large numbers. They stalk them with consummate skill, and, using a charge of slugs, seldom fail to bag their game.

Rewards are given for killing wild animals as follows: for a tiger, leopard or panther, Rs. 15; for tiger, leopard or panther cubs, Rs. 3; for a wolf, Rs. 5; for wolf cubs, Re. 1. Four tigers

were destroyed in 1865, and two in 1870. During the last five years rewards to the amount of Rs. 620 have been given for the destruction of 2 tigers, 16 leopards, 1 bear, 136 wolves, and 271 snakes.

The mango, common in the southern portion of the district, and especially fine in the neighbourhood of the canal, is not found north of Ambala except in the Ropar and Kharar *tahsils*. In the south, fine groves of mangoes form striking objects in the scenery of the district, and are moreover a considerable source of income to the landowner. The commonest timber tree in the district is the *kikar* (*Acacia arabica*), which grows almost everywhere in great abundance. The other indigenous trees are the *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *siris* (*Acacia sissoa*), *tut* (mulberry), *sál* (*Vatica robusta*), *Bargat* (*Ficus indica*), *simbhal* (*Bombax peptaphyl*), *farash* (*Tamaric orientalis*), and *dhák* (*Butea frondosa*). The *sál* is found only in the Siwaliks.

In parts the growth of trees, especially of the *dhák* and *sál*, becomes so thick as to deserve the name of forest. Such parts as those of the Chháchhra near Thánesar, covering 57,000 acres, of Morni in Kntáha, covering 62,000 acres, and of Kalesar on the border of Sámaran (Núhan), covering 14,000 acres, are cases in point. In the *pargana* of Ládwa there are 64,788 acres of *dhák* forest, and in that of Sháhábúd, 35,926 acres. Both these tracts are in the Pipli *tahsil*, and not far from Thánesar. The Chháchhra jungle is formed exclusively of *dhák* trees, the Morni jungle of rough scrub with a few bamboos and *chil* (*Pinus longifolia*). The Kalesar forest is the most important, being composed of *sál* trees and yielding valuable timber. It lies on the banks of the Janná, and, extending up the slopes of the Siwalik range, juts into Sámaran. It is under the care of the Forest Department. There was formerly another considerable forest tract near the Sutluj, called Bir Guru, which was the hunting ground of the Sodhi Súrdás; but on the confiscation of the Sodhi estates for misconduct, in 1846, the forest was apportioned to the neighbouring villages, and the greater part has now been brought under cultivation. The forests proper are described in Chapter IV. (Section A).

The only jungle produce requiring mention is that of the *dhák káhir* trees. The *dhák* flowers yield a yellow dye; and a gum, which exudes from the bark, is collected by the poorer classes, chiefly by Purbias from across the Janná, who rent from the owners the right to tap the trees, and forms an article of their daily diet. The timber of the *dhák* stands long exposure to water without rotting; the *nimchak* of wells and also wooden cylinders put in when a well is breaking down are often made of it. Its wood is excellent fuel. The outer fibres of the root are used to cover the rope (*lao*) of a *charsa* well to prevent friction. Its leaves are a favorite fodder for buffaloes. In bad seasons the fruit of the *káhir* (*Capparis aphylla*) is collected in great quantities by the poorer classes for food. This tree fruits twice in a dry season, and is a valuable resource in drought. Its fruit is also used as a pickle. The tree is abundant in the stiff soil of the *nardak*.

Chapter I, B.
Geology, Fauna
and Flora.
Trees.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.History.Early history

The antiquities and ancient history of Ambala, and especially of the Kurukshetra or battle-field of the Pandavas and Kauravas and of the numerous traditions connected with it that centre in Thanesar, have been discussed very fully by General Cunningham in his Archaeological Survey Reports I., 245; II., 212-231; XIV., 72-106. Ambala and its neighbourhood are intimately connected with the earliest dawn of Indian history. The strip of country included between the Saraswati and Drishadvati (the Sarassuti and the Ghaggar) is the "Holy Land" of the Hindu faith, the first permanent home of Aryans in India, and the spot in which their religion took shape. Hence the sanctity, even in modern times, of the waters of the Saraswati, which attracts worshippers from all parts of India, even from Orissa and remote portions of Bengal. The towns of Thanesar and Pihowa are the chief centres of attraction, but its whole bank is lined with shrines. At Thanesar as many as 100,000 persons have been known, even of late years, to assemble on the occasion of an eclipse; and a tank, filled from the Saraswati, is yearly bathed in, by double or treble that number. Nor has subsequent history failed to supply food to keep alive the associations of remote antiquity. Thanesar and its neighbourhood, the Kurukshetra, teem with traditions of the great conflict of the Pandavas and Kauravas, and this fact, without doubt, has done much to stir up in the Hindu mind a lively desire to visit the sacred spots. The Mahabharata, recording as it does the exploits of these heroes of antiquity, has exercised, and still does exercise, an unbounded influence over the masses of the people. It is always in their thoughts, and such religious ideas as they have are drawn exclusively from its pages. The scenes therefore whereon the great drama was played out cannot fail to interest and attract them. Modern rules of sanitation have done much to render unpopular the fairs at which pilgrims congregate, and the numbers have of late years undoubtedly fallen off. It is probable, however, that only idlo lookers-on will be deterred by such measures, and Thanesar will always continue to be a resort of the faithful from all parts of India.*

The name Kurukshetra, or "field of Kuru," is derived from Kuru, father of Santanu, great grandfather of the heroes of the Mahabharata. Kuru is said to have become an ascetic on the bank of the great holy lake to the south of Thanesar. The true limits of the holy tract cannot be ascertained with certainty.

* See account of the towns of Thanesar and Pihowa.

According to popular belief the number of places of pilgrimage in it is 360, but no complete list of them is given. Its circuit is variously said to be 20, 40 and 48 *kos*, and these accounts would make it include the town of Jind, which is 65 miles distant from Tháncsar. This account General Cunningham* rejects as a late invention of interested Bráhmans, wishing to curry favour with the *Sikh Rájá* of Jind, by bringing his capital within the range of the holy circuit; and he concludes by accepting as the probable boundary a line drawn from Ratan Jaksh on the Sarassuti, westwards to Pihowa, from Pihowa southwards to beyond Púndri, from thence eastward to Naráina, and from Naráina northward again to Ratan Jaksh. This circuit is as nearly as possible 80 miles, or 40 *kos*; and within its limits lie all the famous places connected with the history of the Pán-dus. It may therefore be accepted as approximately correct.

Of the later period of Hindu history there is but little to *Later Hindu period.* record. The capital of the country at this time was the town of Srughna, the site of which General Cunningham has identified† with the village of Sugh, situated in a bend of the old bed of the Jamná, now utilized for the Western Jamná Canal, and close to Jagádhri and Buria. Srughna is mentioned by Hwen Thsang, the Chinese pilgrim of the 7th century, as a town $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, the capital of a kingdom and a seat of considerable learning, both Budhistic and Bráhminical. He describes the kingdom of Srughna as extending to the mountains on the north, and to the Ganges on the east, with the Yamuna or Jamná flowing through the midst of it. The capital he represents as having been partly in ruins; but General Cunningham thinks that there is evidence in the coins found on the spot to show that it was occupied down to the time of the Muhammadan conquest. He thus describes the extent and position of the ruins:—

"The village of Sugh occupies one of the most remarkable positions that I have seen during the whole course of my researches. It is situated on a projecting triangular spur of high land, and is surrounded on three sides by the bed of the old Jamná, which is now the Western Jamná Canal. On the north and west faces, it is further protected by two deep ravines, so that the position is a ready-made stronghold, which is covered on all sides, except the west, by natural defences. In shape it is almost triangular, with a large projecting fort or citadel at each of the angles. The site of the north fort is now occupied by the castle and village of Dylígarh. The village of Anadelpur stands on the site of the south-east fort, and that of the south-west is unoccupied. Each of these forts is 1,500 feet long and 1,000 feet broad, and each face of the triangle which connects them together is upwards of half-a-mile in length, that to the east being 4,000, and those to the north-west and south-west 3,000, feet each. The whole circuit of the position is therefore 22,000 feet, or upwards of 4 miles, which is considerably more than the $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Hwen Thsang's measurement. But as the north fort is separated from the main position by a deep sandy ravine, called the *Rohára Nála*, it is possible that it may have been unoccupied at the time of the pilgrim's visit. This would reduce the circuit of the position to 19,000 feet, or upwards of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and bring it into accord with the pilgrim's measurement. The small village of Sugh occupied the west side of the position, and the small town of Buria lies immediately to the north of Dylígarh. The occupied houses, at the

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* Archaeological Report, 1863-64, p. 215-216.

† Arch. Surv. Rep., 1863-64, pp. 226 and ff.

Chapter II.

History.

Later Hindu period.

time of my visit, were as follows : Māndalpur 100, Sugh 125, Dyālgarh 150, and Buria 3,500, or altogether 3,875 houses, containing a population of about 20,000 souls.

" Of Sugh itself the people have no special traditions, but there is a ruined mound to the north-west of the village, and several foundations made of large bricks inside the village. Between Sugh and Amadalpur there is a square tank called the Surajkund, which is probably old, but the temple on its bank is a modern one. On the east and south-east faces, the earthen ramparts still form large mounds on the crest of the high bank. A line of similar mounds extends from north-north-east to south-south-west nearly across the middle of the position, and towards the east there are several isolated mounds. But on none of these could I find any ancient remains, excepting broken bricks of large size from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. These large bricks are unmistakable evidences of antiquity; but the great number of ancient coins that are found all over the place affords evidence equally certain and much more interesting. The place was said to have been visited only six weeks before by Lieutenant Fullan's coin collector; but so plentiful is the yield, that I obtained no less than 125 old Hindu coins of all ages, from the small Diliāl pieces of the Chohān and Tīmar Rājās of Dohli, to the square punch-marked pieces of silver and copper, which are certainly as old as the rise of Buddhism, and which were probably the common currency of India as early as 1,000 B.C. According to the traditions of the people the city of Māndar or Māndalpur formerly covered an extent of 12 *kos*, and included Jagādhri and Chaneti on the west with Buria and Dyālgarh to the north. As Jagādhri lies 3 miles to the west, it is not possible that the city could ever have extended so far, but we may reasonably admit that the gardens and summer houses of the wealthier inhabitants may possibly have extended to that distance. At Chaneti, which lies two miles to the north-west, old coins are found in considerable numbers; but it is now entirely separated from Buria and Dyālgarh by a long space of open country."

Thānesar, also, is mentioned by Hwen Thsang as the capital of a quasi-independent kingdom. Only a small portion of this, however, would fall within the boundaries of the present district of Ambāla. Thānesar was sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni.

The Sikhs.

The history may now pass on at one stride to the time of the fall of the Muhammadan Empire of Delhi. Its practical interest begins with the rise of the Sikh principalities south of the Sutlaj during the latter half of the last century. As the central power of the Empire relaxed under the blows of the Marhatta on the one side and the Durāni on the other, the Sikh marauders of the Panjab proper began to extend their encroachments beyond the Sutlaj and ere long acquired for themselves the heart of the country between that river and the Jamnā. At the time of the fall of the Marhattas before the English in 1803, the whole tract was parcelled out among Chiefs of various grades of power, from the Phulkian Rājās of Patiālā, Jīnd, and Nābha, down to the petty Sardār who had succeeded in securing, by violence or fraud, the possession of a few villages. When all that was to be had for the mere taking was assimilated, each leader began to look upon his neighbour. The less powerful were absorbed by the stronger, and the stronger fought among themselves. The smallest acquisition made by one Chief was a source of jealousy to his neighbours, and a headlong spirit of grasping was everywhere rampant. Thus matters went on, till

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History.

The introduction of
British rule.

Having thus already lost the confidence of the Government, the Sikh Chiefs in the Sutlaj campaign forfeited all claim to consideration. It was soon that the time had arrived for the introduction of sweeping measures of reform; and the Government unhesitatingly resolved upon a reduction of their privileges. Several important measures were at once adopted. The police jurisdiction of most of the Chiefs was abolished, the existing system being most unfavourable to the detection and punishment of crime. All transit and customs duties were also abolished, and, thirdly, a commutation was accepted for the personal service of the Chief and his contingent. The despatch of the Governor-General, embodying this resolution, was dated November 7th, 1846. The only States exempted were: Patiala, Jind, Nabha,* Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Chhachhaura (Kalsia), Raikot, Buria and Mamdot. With these exceptions, the police jurisdiction was made over to European officers. The Political Agency of Ambala was transformed into a Commissionership, under an officer styled the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlaj States. His subordinates, however, under the titles of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, while taking over the judicial and executive functions of the Chiefs, still retained, for a time, their powers as political officers.

It soon became apparent that the Chiefs, deprived of their police jurisdiction, were unable to collect their revenue. A proposal was therefore made for a regular settlement of the land revenue. But before final orders had been passed upon this point, the second Sikh campaign commenced. It ended in the annexation of the Panjab, and in the removal of the political reasons which had hitherto complicated the question of the amount of power to be left to the Cis-Sutlaj Chiefs. In June 1849, it was accordingly declared that, with the exception of the States already mentioned, all the Chiefs should "cease to hold sovereign powers, should lose all criminal, civil, and fiscal jurisdiction, and should be considered as no more than ordinary subjects of the British Government in the possession of certain exceptional privileges."[†] The revenues were still to be theirs, but were to be assessed by British officers, and under British rules. The whole administration now vested in the British Government, and was placed under the superintendence of the recently formed Board of Administration at Lahore. The district officers ceased to exercise political functions, and the Commissioner was appointed the sole referee in disputes between the Chiefs.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the course of events in 1857 is taken from the Panjab Mutiny Report. The proximity of the Cis-Sutlaj States to the focus of the revolt rendered it a very difficult matter to uphold in it British authority as supreme. The inhabitants of a part of it were to a certain extent one with the rebels of

* Nabha was exceptionally treated, one quarter of its territory being confiscated.

[†] Griffin's "Hist. of the Punjab," p. 217.

Delhi in race, in feeling, and in creed; there is no natural boundary to separate the Panjab from the North-Western Provinces; and this undividedness of country, joined with the care entailed on the authorities by the imperative necessity for holding the Grand Trunk Road, made this division a very anxious charge. But Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner, and his district officers nobly and successfully exerted themselves to put down all discontent and crime, and to show that we still had power and the means to keep it. The feudal Chiefs were ordered to furnish their quotas of horse and foot, and the revenue they had hitherto paid in commutation was remitted. The following extract from Mr. Barnes's report will show the inestimable value of the services rendered to us also by the Chiefs of the protected Sikh States; the first stroke towards securing their allegiance was taken by Mr. Forsyth, Deputy Commissioner of Ambala, in calling on the Raja of Patiala, at the very first outbreak, to send in his troops, thus lending him at once to take a decided part, from which he has never since swerved. Mr. Barnes says:—

"The station of Ambala was left with four weak companies (about 250 men) of the 2d Bengal Fusiliers, the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and some six-pounder guns, to man which we had only native artillerymen. A redoubt was erected with the church in the centre, and the remaining residents were concentrated in the lower ground. A militia was formed of unorganized allies; and the magazine, the treasure, and the commissioners' stores were all lodged in the redoubt, which was garrisoned by a company of the Fusiliers. Owing to the defection of the Nauari Battalion, there was no available cart for the siege train or for the ammunition so urgently needed by the army. I offered, however, to furnish political carts, and accordingly the siege train came down from Phubur under a guard of 100, and was furnished by the Nalha Raja, and accompanied by a detachment of the 9th Irregulars under Lieutenant Campbell. The ammunition was conveyed by a party of the district police, and so, throughout the campaign, the most important military stores were constantly sent down under the charge of contingents furnished by the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States. Their troops protected our stations and patrolled the Grand Trunk Road from Ferozpur and Phubur down to the very walls of Delhi. The safety of this frontier may be attributed to their loyalty and good example. The Raja of Jind, with Captain McAndrew and a small but well-disciplined force, acted as the vanguard of the army, and by my directions kept always in advance. When the first detachment of Europeans reached Karnal, this little band proceeded twenty-two miles further to Panipat, quieting the country, securing the road, and collecting supplies; and in this manner they advanced boldly to within twenty miles of Delhi. A detachment of the Jind troops seized the bridge at Bhangal, and thus enabled the Mysat force to join headquarters. A party of the Jind troops, with Captain Hodson at their head, rode into Sialkot and opened our communication with that station. The troops of the Mahraja of Patiala secured Thanesar and Ambala, and the safety of Ludhiana was entrusted to the Raja of Nalha and the Raja Nawab. The eminent services afforded by the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs are thus carefully noticed as part of the history of the late campaign. I feel under the deepest obligation to them, and the Governor-General, in the *Gazette* announcing the fall of Delhi, has declared that they shall not be without their reward."

Next in importance to the securing of the Grand Trunk Road, and of the loyalty of the native Chiefs, was the necessity

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History.

The Mutiny.

Chapter II.**History.****The Mutiny.**

for saving the treasuries from attack. They were all, at the commencement of the outbreak, under sepoy guards. Mr. Barnes promptly issued instructions to his district officers, in obedience to which the Ambala treasure (Rs. 3,50,000) was placed under the 1st Fusiliers, and the Thanesar money (Rs. 10,00,000) sent to the same guard. Mr. Ricketts sent his Rs. 1,50,000 to the care of the two companies of the 8th Queen's Regiment at Philaur. Major Marsden at Firozpur placed his in the entrenchment, where it was guarded by H. M.'s 61st Regiment. Only the Simla treasury remained under a guard of natives, and they, being Gurkhas of the Nassiri Battalion, were considered staunch. However, during their temporary mutiny, although the Simla treasury remained untouched, the branch treasury at Kasauli was plundered of Rs. 32,043, of which only Rs. 12,068 were recovered. Mr. Barnes thus describes the means adopted to secure ready and regular conveyance for stores and ammunition to the army, and sick and wounded men from it—means which never once failed of their end, and on which the district officers reflect with an honest pride, that in no case was a single cart unreasonably delayed or a single rupee's worth of stores plundered:—

"The requirements of the army became incessant, and the road was thronged with carts laden with every variety of stores. A bullock train was suggested by Mr. Forsyth to be carried on by the district officers. This arrangement proved defective in practice for the want of a general superintendent in charge of the whole line. I obtained leave from the Chief Commissioner to organize a 'Military Transport Train' under the agency of Captain Briggs, an able and zealous officer of great experience. His exertions and complete success deserve the special thanks of Government. We had been drained of our carriage, and no assistance could be drawn from either the Ganges Doab or the Delhi territory. The Army Commissariat could give no help. Carts that reached Delhi never came back, and there was imminent danger of a dead-lock. All these difficulties were overcome by Captain Briggs. His jurisdiction extended from Firozpur to Delhi, 265 miles. A train of 30 waggons a day from each of the principal stations of Ambala, Ludhiana, and Karnal, and 14 waggons per diem from Firozpur, was soon organized. The same number was also daily employed on the return journey. Stores of every description, especially the enormous demands for ordnance ammunition, were safely and regularly supplied to the army. The sick and wounded were comfortably convoyed from camp to Ambala. The train was in full operation from the 22nd July to the middle of October. The scheme was eminently successful owing to the skill, tact, and indefatigable energy of Captain Briggs. He has fully acknowledged his obligations to the civil authorities of the Cis-Sutlej States, who gave him their utmost support. The cost of the train was Rs. 97,317, and it has fully realized the objects for which it was organized."

This division (in Mr. Barnes' words) "acted as a kind of breakwater: beyond was the raging sea, inside was comparative calm." It could not, however, be expected that the surface should be unruffled. At first the natives seemed aghast at the enormity of the odds against us; but after the first shock came the desire to rebel, and it required the strongest determination to quell incipient insurrection. The police were exhorted to use their arms freely against any one found in the act of perpetrating violent crime. The lawless and

Chapter II.History.The Mutiny.

"In addition to these *jágírdárs*, who were bound to supply levies, several public-spirited individuals volunteered their own services and brought several followers. Among these the most prominent were Rao Rahim Baksh, of Panjhsa, who with 50 followers guarded the road between Ambála and Jagádiri; and the Sirkárdals of Sadhaura, who furnished 60 men to protect the public and private buildings in the civil station, thus relieving our police from very heavy duty."

The civil courts in this district were for some time unavoidably closed. Mr. Forsyth's time was wholly engrossed by his pressing miscellaneous duties. Captain McAndrew, Assistant Commissioner, was on duty with the advanced guard of the Dehli field force. Mr. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, was on detached duty on the river Jamna; and the time of the only remaining civil officer, Mr. Vaughan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was entirely taken up with the very heavy duties of the treasury. It was not till Mr. C. P. Elliot was transferred from Lahore to Ambála that the court could be re-opened, and by his well known industry and perseverance he rapidly cleared off all arrears in this department. Mr. Plowden was detached with a squadron of the 4th Light Cavalry under Captain Wyld, and two companies of the 5th Native Infantry under Captain Garstin, to keep down the turbulent population of the banks of the Jamna. He was out in camp from 19th May to November, and was always to be found wherever danger was threatening or insurrection abroad. His force (Mr. Barnes states) was the means of saving Saháranpur, whether he had gone to act in conjunction with Mr. Spankio, the energetic Magistrate and Collector of that place. Even when deserted and fired at by his Hindustani troops, Mr. Plowden held on with his Sikhs, and eventually succeeded in checking the progress of the bold maraudors, and destroying their short-lived power. Captain Gardner, a Dehli refugee, was sent with two other companies of the 5th Native Infantry to guard Ropar. Mr. Barnes gave him authority to act as a Magistrate if needful, and he did excellent service. He remained there until the men were called in. The zeal he displayed led to his death, which occurred at Kasauli a short time afterwards, from illness induced by the exposure and exertions which he had undergone.

Famines.

The district suffered severely in the famine of 1860-61. The autumn rains of 1860 failed utterly and the rain crop withered in the ground. So great was the heat that even the jungle tracts produced no grass, and the cattle died off by thousands. A sprinkling of rain fell in December, but not sufficient to enable preparations to be made for the spring harvest, and except where the means existed of artificial irrigation, this too failed as completely as the autumn harvest of the preceding year. The price of wheat rose to 8 seers per rupee ($=1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.), and the mortality from disease and hunger began to be serious. The distress was aggravated by the influx, which in such seasons always occurs, of refugees from Bikaner and Hariána, who flocked into the district, in many instances only to die from exhaustion. The distress lasted all through the summer until the ripening of the autumn harvest, which a copious fall of rain at the usual season

providentially rendered unusually good. A good spring harvest followed in 1862, the price of grain fell, and the district speedily recovered.

The year 1869-70 was elsewhere one of famine. In Ambala, however, there was no great distress, the harvest being fairly good. Relief was necessarily provided for the mass of fugitives from Biknār, Hisār, and Sirsa; but for the residents of the district scarcely any relief was required. All demands were met from funds locally subscribed. In 1877-8 again very great distress was caused by the failure of the rains. The southern portion of the district is, like the adjoining tracts of Karnāl, peculiarly liable to drought; while the fact that the greater part of the district is well protected, tends to divert from the remainder the attention which it should receive.

The foregoing sketch has led far beyond the boundaries of the district of Ambala, but it was necessary to give an outline of the history of the Cis-Satlej States, in order to explain the circumstances under which the present district was formed. It has been shown that the right to escheats was from the first asserted by the British Government. By virtue of this rule, as from time to time a State lapsed, a portion of territory came under British management. The reforms and forfeitures of 1849 brought the district nearly to its present proportions. Lastly, in 1862, when it was determined to re-distribute the district of Thanesar—a district, like Ambala, formed from lapsed and forfeited territory—a large slice was added to Ambala, which practically completed the present boundaries of the district.

The district of Thanesar included the estates of Thanesar, which lapsed $\frac{2}{3}$ ths in 1832 and the remainder in 1850; Knithal, which lapsed in 1843; and Lādwa, confiscated in 1846. Up to 1849 these estates had been administered by the Political Agent of Ambala and his assistants. In that year, being incorporated with the Punjab, they were formed into one district under a Deputy Commissioner subordinate to the Commissioner of the Cis-Satlej Division. In 1862 the district was abolished as a separate charge, and its territory distributed between the districts of Ambala and Karnāl. The *parganahs* of Shālaibād, Lādwa, and a part of Thanesar fell to Ambala, and the remainder, including Knithal, went to Karnāl. The *tahsils* were at the same time remodelled. They had previously consisted of (1) Knithal, (2) Gula, which included the Pehowa tract now in Ambala, (3) Thanesar, and (4) Lādwa. The last two included the villages now forming the Indri *parganah* of the Karnāl *tahsil*. In 1866 the Pehowa *parganah* was transferred from Karnāl to Ambala, but in 1876 14 villages enjoying inundations from the lower Saraswati were re-transferred to Karnāl. The present district comprises almost the whole of 81 Sikh *ilākas*.

The statements on the next page are lists of the officers who have held charge of the Ambala and Thanesar districts, respectively, during recent years.

Chapter II.

History.

Famines.

Formation of the district.

District Officers.

Chapter II.

History.

District Officers.

AMBALA DISTRICT.

Names.	Dates.	Names.	Dates.
Captain Blair T. Reid ..	29th Novr. 1855.	C. P. Elliott, Esquire ..	14th April 1872.
„ F. G. Massey ..	29th May 1856.	W. Coldstream, Esquire ..	16th April 1876.
„ B. T. Reid ..	29th June 1856.	Captain C. H. T. Marshall ..	21st April 1876.
T. D. Forsyth, Esquire ..	7th Novr. 1856.	„ J. Readall ..	24th April 1875.
P. S. McEvill, Esquire ..	23rd Jany. 1858.	„ E. P. Gurdon ..	1st April 1877.
Captain A. L. Busk ..	24th May 1859.	T. W. H. Tolbert, Esquire ..	16th April 1879.
„ J. S. Tighe ..	21st Feby. 1860.	Captain Massey	22nd Oct. 1879.
C. P. Elliott, Esquire ..	21st Feby. 1867.	T. W. H. Tolbert, Esquire ..	22nd Nov. 1879.
Captain J. S. Tighe ..	9th Sept. 1867.	J. A. Anderson, Esquire ..	27th Sept. 1881.
„ H. V. Riddell ..	3rd Aug. 1870.	T. W. H. Tolbert, Esquire ..	27th Oct. 1881.
Major J. S. Tighe ..	3rd Sept. 1870.	Major W. J. Parker ..	16th Nov. 1881.
Captain H. V. Riddell ..	4th March 1871.	J. Frizelle, Esquire ..	31st Jany. 1882.
Major J. S. Tighe ..	10th Mar. 1871.	A. R. Bulman, Esquire ..	29th March 1883.
Captain H. V. Riddell ..	3rd April 1871.	J. O. Brown, Esquire ..	13th July 1884.
Captain O. Beadon ..	1st Jany. 1871.	A. R. Bulman, Esquire ..	1st Novr. 1884.
T. Roberts, Esquire ..	3rd April 1872.		

THANE SAR DISTRICT.

Names.	Dates.	Names.	Dates.
Captain A. L. Busk ..	1st Jany. 1850.	Captain F. S. Graham ..	25th May 1860.
F. McNaughten, Esquire ..	1st June 1859.	„ F. J. Miller ..	10th Oct. 1861.
Captain A. J. Hawes ..	1st Augt. 1855.	„ H. H. Urmston ..	10th Novr. 1861.
Lieutenant Johnstone ..	1st Decr. 1855.	„ W. G. Davies ..	16th Decr. 1861.
Captain A. J. Hawes ..	1st Jany. 1860.	Colonel F. S. Voylo ..	23rd Jany. 1862.
„ N. W. Elphinstone ..	1st Feby. 1860.		

Development since
annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II., which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II. it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Table No. V. gives separate statistics for each *tahsil* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II. of the Census Report of 1881:—

Chapter III, A
Statistical.
Distribution of
population.

Percentage of total population who live in villages	Persons	..	55.5
	Households	..	54.75
Average rural population per village	Persons	..	87.01
Average total population per village and town	..	..	414
Number of villages per 100 square miles	..	..	679
Average distance from village to village, in miles	..	..	3.7
Density of population per square mile	Total area	Total population	..
	Town and villages	..	561
	Town	..	218
	Villages	..	343
	Cultivated area	Total population	..
	Town and villages	..	561
	Villages	..	343
Number of resident families per acre	Town	..	1.74
	Villages	..	1.21
Number of persons per occupied house	Town	..	2.29
	Villages	..	2.63
Number of persons per resident family	Villages	..	4.93
	Towns	..	7.75

Table No. VI. shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahsils*. Further details will be found in Table No. XI. and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II. of

Migration and
birth-place of
population.

Residence per mile of total population.			
	Gain.	Loss.	
Persons	103	116	
Males	42	53	
Females	119	153	

the Punjab is 124,161, of whom 62,322 are males and 61,839 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of

Chapter III. of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 109,916, of whom 54,287 are males and 55,629 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Table No. V. gives separate statistics for each *tahsil* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II. of the Census Report of 1881:—

Percentage of total population who live in villages	Persons ..	.. 86,62
	Males ..	.. 48,73
	Females ..	.. 37,90
Average rural population per village		412
Average total population per village and town		412
Number of villages per 100 square miles		179
Average distance from village to village, in miles		0.7
	Total area ..	.. 412
Density of population per square mile of	Total population ..	.. 361
Cultivated area ..	Rural population ..	.. 214
Culturable area ..	Total population ..	.. 223
	Rural population ..	.. 223
Number of resident families per occupied house	Villages ..	.. 173
Number of persons per occupied house	Towns ..	.. 191
Number of persons per resident family	Villages ..	.. 7.03
	Towns ..	.. 6.45
	Villages ..	.. 4.32
	Towns ..	.. 3.75

Table No. VI. shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahsils*. Further details will be found in Table No. XI. and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II. of

Chapter III. of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 109,916, of whom 54,287 are males and 55,629 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjab is 124,161, of whom 49,580 are males and 74,581

Chapter III, A
Statistical.
Distribution of
population.

Migration and
birth-place of
population.

Proportion per mile of total population.		
	Gain.	Loss.
Persons ..	101	116
Males ..	92	91
Females ..	116	120

the Punjab is 124,161, of whom 49,580 are males and 74,581

Chapter II.

History.

District Officers.

AMBALA DISTRICT.

Names.	Dates.	Names.	Dates.
Captain Blair T. Reid ...	20th Novr. 1555.	C. P. Elliott, Esqno ...	14th April 1571.
“ F. O. Maisoy ...	20th May 1558.	W. Coldstream, Esquire ..	16th April 1575.
“ B. T. Reid ...	28th June 1558.	Captain C. H. T. Marshall	21st April 1575
T. D. Forsyth, Esquire ..	7th Novr. 1556.	“ J. Pendall ..	22th April 1576.
P. S. McVill, Esquire ...	23r1 Jany. 1559.	“ K. P. Gordon ..	1st April 1577.
Captain A. L. Busk ...	24th May 1559.	T. W. H. Tolbert, Esquire...	16th April 1579
“ J. S. Tighe ...	21st Feby. 1563.	Captain Mussey	22nd Oct. 1579
O. P. Elliott, Esquire ...	21st Feby. 1567.	T. W. H. Tolbert, Esquire	22nd Nov. 1579
Captain J. S. Tighe ...	6th Sept. 1567.	J. A. Anderson, Esquire ..	17th Sept. 1581
“ H. V. Riddel ...	3rd Aug. 1570.	T. W. H. Tolbert, Esquire	27th Oct. 1581.
Major J. S. Tighe ...	3rd Sept. 1570.	Major W. J. Parker	16th Nov. 1581.
Captain H. V. Riddel ...	4th March 1571.	J. Prizelle, Esquire	31st Jany. 1582.
Major J. S. Tighe ...	10th Mar. 1571.	A. R. Bulman, Esquire ..	20th March 1582
Captain H. V. Riddel ...	3rd April 1571.	J. C. Brown, Esquire ..	13th July 1581.
Captain O. Beadon ...	1st July 1571.	A. R. Bulman, Esquire ..	1st Novr. 1581.
T. Roberts, Esquire ...	3rd April 1572.		

THANESAR DISTRICT.

Names.	Dates.	Names.	Dates.
Captain A. L. Busk ...	1st Jany. 1559.	Captain F. S. Graham ...	23th May 1551
F. McNaghten, Esquire ...	1st June 1559.	“ F. J. Miller ..	10th Oct. 1551
Captain A. J. Howes ...	1st Angt. 1559.	“ H. H. Urmston ..	10th Novr. 1551
Lieutenant Johnstone ..	1st Decr. 1559.	“ W. G. Davies ..	10th Decr. 1551
Captain A. J. Hawes ...	1st Jany. 1560.	Colonel F. S. Vaylo ..	23rd Jany. 1552
“ N. W. Elphinstone	1st Feby. 1560.		

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II., which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II. it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made.

according to that census, of the tract transferred to Ambala in 1862 was 218,296 souls. Adding this to 782,017, the population returned for the district as it stood in 1855, we have 1,000,313 as the total population, which must be compared with 1,035,488, the population of the district as it stood in 1868. Excluding cantonments, the population of which fluctuates from year to year, the figures are 957,078 and 1,008,866, showing an increase of 5·41 per cent. between 1855 and 1868. The increase was by no means uniform. In Ropar and Kharar it ranged between 12 and 14 per cent. In Jagadhri, on the other hand, there was a small decrease. This result the Deputy Commissioner attributed partly to emigration from the district into Nahan, the Raja of which State had procured the colonisation of several of his villages by offering favourable terms to British subjects; and partly also to the taking up a considerable tract of land for public purposes in connection with the canals.

It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 33 for males, 24 for females and 29 for persons; at which rate the male population would be doubled in 21·2 years, the female in 29·9 years, and the total population in 24·9 years. Supposing the same rate of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds:—

Year.	Persons	Males	Females	Year.	Persons	Males	Females	Year.	Persons	Males	Females
1868	1,035,488	517,111	518,377	1869	1,074,5	526,0	548,5	1870	1,119,9	541,7	578,2
1871	1,075,1	527,1	548,0	1872	1,125,0	537,9	587,1	1873	1,125,0	545,7	579,3
1874	1,075,1	527,1	548,0	1875	1,125,0	545,7	579,3	1876	1,124,1	557,0	567,5
1877	1,075,1	527,1	548,0	1878	1,125,0	557,1	567,1	1879	1,125,0	567,0	557,5

The increase in urban population since 1868 has been larger than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868, being 110 for urban and 104 for total population. This is probably due to the concentration of the commercial population in centres situated on the

line of rail. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. Within the district the increase of population since 1868 for the various *tahsils* is shown in the margin.

Tahsil.	Total population.		Per cent.
	1868.	1881.	
Attockh.	16,641	18,477	104
Faridk.	16,232	16,641	101
Gurdasp.	16,135	16,763	104
Harnaut.	11,154	11,511	102
Hukum.	21,341	20,311	95
Kapurth.	11,154	12,301	111
Total districts ..	1,025,379	1,077,263	104

Table No. XI. shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

Chapter III, A. females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place:—

Statistical.

Migration and birth-place of population.

Born in	PROPORTION PER MILLE OF RESIDENT POPULATION.									
	Rural Population.			Urban Population.			Total Population.			
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
The district	9.1	8.2	12.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	9.4	8.6	9.7	
The province	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.2	9.3	9.3	
India	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.77	0.77	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Asia	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.77	0.77	1.00	1.00	1.00	

The following remarks on the migration to and from Ambala are taken from the Census Report:—

"Here the effect of large cantonments in attracting population from a distance is at once apparent. Of the village population 92 per cent. is indigenous; of the town population only 78 per cent. On the other hand, the emigration to Lahore and Firozpur, where as large or larger cantonments exist, is in excess of the immigration. But as between Ambala and the districts which march with it, the migration is in the direction of least pressure, and the proportion of emigrants to immigrants increases throughout, as the density of population of the receiving district decreases. The uninhabitable hill area included in Ambala makes the figures for density on total area misleading, and those for cultivated area afford a truer measure of the pressure of population. Excluding Simla and Delhi, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the migration to and from Ambala consists in taking population from the more densely peopled submontane districts, and giving it to the more sparsely peopled tracts to the south and south-west. Speaking generally, the proportion of males shows that the emigration to the districts from which it is receiving, and the immigration from those to which it is giving, are largely reciprocal in their character; while the movements in the opposite directions are to a great extent permanent, with a tendency to be temporary in the case of some of the more distant districts. The migration to and from Kurukshetra, Ludhiana and the Native States, all of which march with Ambala, is very largely reciprocal. The large excess of immigration from the North-West Provinces is striking, but the figures for emigration are estimates only. If the excess exists, the presence of the cantonments no doubt partly explains it."

Increase and decrease of population.

The figures in the marginal statement show the population

	Census.	Persons.	Males	Females	Density per square mile.
Actuals . . . {	1855 1868 1881	1,024,119 1,007,263	503,654 509,773	504,100 505,201	374 394 113
Percentages {	1868 on 1855 1881 on 1868	103.78	104.30	103.15	105

of the present district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881. Unfortunately the boundaries of

the district have changed so much since the census of 1855 that it is impossible to compare the figures; but the density of population as then ascertained probably did not differ much over the two areas. At the census of 1855, part of the present district was included in Thanesar. It is calculated that the population,

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin.

Population.	Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions	1,555	..	6,000
	1,501	..	6,043
Hindus ..	1,511	5,604	5,203
	..	5,612	5,212
Sikhs ..	1,501	5,612	5,203
	..	5,613	5,213
Muslims ..	1,501	5,201	5,193
	..	5,202	5,193
Christians ..	1,501	..	7,513

The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration.

In the census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as shown in the margin. The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X., which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period.

Year of Life.	All religions.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muslims.
0-1	9.05	9.03	6.87	10.04
1-2	10.7	10.9	11.17	10.5
2-3	12.1	12.4	11.17	11.63
3-4	12.1	12.4	11.17	11.63
4-5	12.3	..	..	..

Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables Nos. XIV. to XVII. of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm.

The figures given in the margin show the composition

Race of Christian population.	Details.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Europeans and Americans ..	2,501	674	3,175	
Eurasians ..	37	37	74	
Satvic Christians ..	151	103	224	
Total Christians ..	2,689	814	3,773	
Language.	English	2,794	631	3,425
	Other European languages ..	16	1	10
	Total European languages ..	2,800	632	3,435
Birthplace.	British Isles	1,937	237	2,224
	Other European countries ..	3	-	3
	Total European countries ..	1,940	237	2,227

of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables Nos. IIIA., IX. and XI of the Census Report for 1881. But the figures for the races of Christians, which are dis-

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

Infirmities.

European and Eurasian population.

cussed in Part. VII. of Chapter IV. of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy, and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Birth and deaths.

	1860.	1861.
Males ..	16	23
Females ..	13	17
Persons ..	29	37

the distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years, over the twelve months of the year, is shown in Table Nos. XI A. and XI B. The annual birth rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, were as shown in the margin.

The figures below show the annual death rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Average.
Males ...	12	21	23	25	24	18	21	23	27	17	30	14	31	31	23
Females ...	10	20	21	22	23	10	19	20	20	15	23	10	23	31	23
Persons ...	11	20	22	24	23	17	20	22	27	18	29	12	30	31	21

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III. of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881 which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death rates in individual towns as are available will be found in Table No. XLIV. and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Table Nos. IV. to VII. of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII. appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII. of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for tehsils. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the census figures:—

	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-10	10-15	15-20
Persons ..	319	155	153	230	275	1,168	1,300	1,160	937
Males ..	300	137	130	215	263	1,091	1,233	1,243	874
Females ..	348	163	203	202	220	1,250	1,311	1,071	891
	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	over 60
Persons ...	959	929	830	805	680	351	474	172	630
Males ...	963	935	821	801	698	333	473	173	510
Females ...	945	920	820	800	700	349	477	173	517

however, is only used in the warm weather, and then cut in the open air. In the cold weather, they make a bed on the ground of sugar-cane leaves and straw, for the sake of warmth. Two or three earthen vessels (*glarras*) for water; a *charkha* or spindle for the women; a hand-mill (*chakki*) for grinding grain, which also falls to the lot of the female members of the family; a *batta* or round stone pestle with which they bruise and pound the spices on; the *sil*, a flat stone, which they use as a mortar; *kathra*, a wooden bowl-like dish, used as a kneading trough; *baili*, a small brass drinking pot; *katora*, one of a larger size; *lunda* or *kharcha*, a large iron pot, used for cooking; *chhainka*, a swing table, hanging from the roof; and *chhalni*, a sieve for flour. The doors are fastened from the outside, with an iron chain and lock at the bottom, and inside by a chain over a stake. No light is procurable but through the door, the women sitting outside to spin. Spinning, grinding corn, cooking, and nursing are the only occupations of the women, except of the *Játnás* and of the law-easte women, both of whom work in the fields.

The dress of the men consists of a turban, twisted round a skull cap; a *dhoti*, or cloth fastened round the waist, and drawn up between the legs; shocs; and, in the cold weather, a sheet, or counterpane stuffed with cotton. Only a few of the better dressed men wear the *chapkan* (jackot) or *mirzai* (coat), so common in the province. The fact is that only a few of the *zamindárs* have hitherto been sufficiently well off to afford these luxuries. Those who can afford it wear a thin cotton jacket in the hot weather and rains, and one of dyed cotton stuffed, or padded, in the cold weather.

The following note regarding the food of the people was *Food of the people*, furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879:—

"The staple food of the people of the Ambala district at *rabi* is principally wheat and gram. Though in less quantities than wheat, *dúl* is also largely consumed. At *kharif* the principal food is *makki*, *jowár*, *bijra*, and *china*; *dúl* is also eaten with these. The *rabi* grains above mentioned are sown from the 15th September to 15th November, wheat being sown last of all. The *rabi* harvesting begins from 1st April, and ranges generally up to the 10th April. The *kharif* grain crop cultivation depends upon rain falling; if rain has fallen, they, i.e., the crops, would be sown by the 15th June, and later, according as the rain may happen to fall. The *kharif* harvesting commences from the 1st September (when *china* is generally ripe), and goes on till about the end of October.

"It is essential for the well-being of the future *rabi* crop that rain should fall in September, or in the latter portion of Bhádon and beginning of Asauj; in short, copious rain throughout August, although beneficial enough for the standing *kharif* crops, will not suffice for a good and ample *rabi*, unless some rain also fall in September; rain again is most essential during the month of December, and again in February; rain during these months will generally secure a copious crop. Rain is not desirable for a month or so after sowing. For the *kharif* it is most essential that rain should, if possible, fall by the 15th June or about the 1st Ashrí, and it will be all the better if there be rain more or less once a week until the end of September. If the month of Ashrí pass entirely without any rain, there will be no cotton crop, and other staples will be limited. Rain is very desirable and beneficial when the grain is just coming into ear, and for want of it then the grain will be short in quantity.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Houses and domestic life.

Dress.

Chapter III. B.**Social and Religious Life.****European and Eurasian population.**

European birth-place are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V., and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by *tahsils* is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.**Villages.**

The villages are generally compactly built, on ground a little raised, with one or two principal lanes, about eight or ten feet wide, running through them; from these lanes other blind paths branch off to the different *havelis* or houses. In the Khádar, between the Jamma and the canal, the houses are generally on high ground, to avoid inundations. To the west of the canal they are built on the high (*Dhang*) precipitous bank of the old Jammá; by this plan the people are near the water, and generally conveniently situated for their Wángar, as well as their Khádar lands. The houses are generally smeared with mud, once a year, after the rains, which gives them a tily appearance. Thatched houses (*chappars*) are cheaper than *kothás*, but they are colder in the winter, and generally inhabited by the lower castes, Gújars, Chúahs, Channás, &c., &c. It is considered a sign of an inferior village to have more *chappars* than *kothás*. The Ríjpúts, both Hindus and Mu-salmáns, the Játs, Kaubohs and Brahmáns, are all comfortable about their houses.

Houses and domestic life.

In the Khádar tracts, and generally near the hills, the villages are for the greater part composed of thatched huts, their walls, made from the sandy soil, not being able to bear the weight of a heavy roof. In many parts the cottage roofs are overgrown with gourds, whose large green leaves and bright flowers of white or yellow present a very picturesque appearance. In the remainder of the district, the walls of the houses (*kothás*) are of mud, or clods of dry earth, taken out of the tanks when they are dried up, or from the dried up and cracked rice fields. The roof of the *kothá* is also of mud; the beams which support it, and which are principally made of *sil* wool, rest partly on the mud walls and partly on upright beams about six feet high. Across these lie smaller beams, and over these grass; lastly, upon the grass about three inches of earth is laid. Some of the houses possess a chimney, or rather a hole in the roof, to let the smoke escape. It is always made in the middle of the room, and covered up with an earthen pot when it rains. Every house has its *kothá*, a large chest made of earth, and more or less ornamented according to the taste of the owner, about five feet square outside and four inside, with a door in the middle opening on linges. In this are placed grain and the cooking utensils. The rest of the furniture consists of a *tand* or shelf, in a corner; a cupboard, also in a corner, or let into the wall; a *manjha* or *chárpái*, a bed for sitting and sleeping on; this,

Table IIIA. of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII., Chapter IV. of the report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here.

Table No. IX. shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Panjab, and of their principal sects, will be found in Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by *tahsils* can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII.; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available.

Among the Hindus, the followers of Vishnu and of Siva are fairly evenly balanced. Vishnu is worshipped under several of his incarnations, that of Krishna being the most common. The principal days of worship at the *thākardvāras* or temples of Vishnu are the 8th of Bhādon, 9th of Joth, and 14th of Baisākh. The *shivalas* or temples of Mahādeo are especially attended on the 14th of Phāgān. Devi is principally worshipped as Sitalā or small-pox, a visit to her shrines being supposed to act as a safeguard against that disease. The temples and bathing places on the banks of the Sarassuti have already been alluded to. Among the minor deities, Hanūmān is extensively worshipped in connection with Vishnu. The Mahāmādan saints, Gūgā Pir and Sarwar Sultān, are largely reverenced as well by Hindus as by Musalmāns. At almost every shrine or mosque throughout the district, some sort of institution exists for the benefit of travellers, supported, some by funds left by the founders or contributed by the descendants, and some by small grants of revenue-free land assigned for the purpose by Government or the village. The principal institution of the latter class is the *thākardvāra* of Dāya Rām in Ambāla City. At Jagādhri an establishment is supported by a native banker, from which a dole of half a seer of flour is daily given to any traveller or pauper who may care to apply for it. Another native banker of the same town has built and endowed a commodious rest-house for indigent travellers. At Thānesar and Pohowā, establishments for the relief of travellers are maintained, the former by the Mahārājā of Patiūlā, at a cost of Rs. 7 per day, the latter jointly by the Mahārājā of Patiūlā and the Rājā of Nābhā.

The places of pilgrimage in the district are very numerous. The sanctity of the Sarassuti and the Kurukshtetra has been already noted. The principal religious gatherings at Thānesar take place on occasions of eclipses of the sun. Pilgrims attend from all parts of India (see Chap. VI., heading "Thānesar"). At Pohowā the sacred month is that of Chait (Mar.-April), during which a large concourse of people, including pilgrims from a distance, is collected. Along the Sarassuti, the whole year round, there is a constant succession of festivals at one shrine

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Religious sects and institutions.

Fairs and religious gatherings.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Food of the people.

" The following is an estimate of the food grains consumed in a year by an average agriculturist's family of five persons :—

Description of Grain.				
Rabi—	Sects.		Chits.	
Wheat	2	...	4	5 seers per diem } = M. S. Ch.
Gram	2	...	4	for 6 months, or } 22 32 8
Dall	0	...	8	182} days.
Kharif—				
Maliki	1	...	8	
Jowar	1	...	8	5 seers per diem }
Bedja	1	...	8	for 6 months, or }
Chana	1	...	8	182} days.
Dall	0	...	8	
			Total	45-25-0

The following is an estimate for non-agricultural classes :—

Rabi—	Sects.	Chits.	
Wheat	1	12	M. S. Ch.
Gram	1	12	for 6 months, or }
Dall	0	8	182} days.
Kharif—			
Maliki	1	8	
Jowar	1	8	5 seers per diem }
Bedja	0	8	for 6 months or }
Dall	0	8	182} days.
		Total maunds	36-20-0

The following is an estimate for city residents :—

Description of Grain.				
Rabi—	Sects.	Chits.	S. Ch.	
Wheat	2	4	3-12 per diem }	= M. S. Ch.
Gram	1	0	for 6 months or }	17-4-6
Dall	0	8	182} days.	
Kharif—				
Wheat	2	4	3-12 for 6	
Maliki	1	0	months or 182} }	= 17-4-6
Dall	0	8	days.	
		Total maunds	34-8-12	

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. VII. shows the numbers in each tahsil and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII. gives similar figures for towns. Tables III., IIIA. and IIIB. of the report of that

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindu ..	6,624	6,362	6,158
Sikh ..	667	273	611
Jain ..	1	64	64
Muslim ..	2,609	4,011	3,650
Christian	2	251	253

rule followed in the classification

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnis ..	9-8	9-8
Shiahs ..	10-2	10-2
Others and unspecified	1-3	1-3

The sects of the Christian

census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the of Hindus, are fully discussed in Part I., Chapter IV., of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Muslim population by sect is shown in the opposite margin. population are given in

Chapter III. B.

Social and Religious Life.

Fairs and religious gatherings.

or another. The other religious fairs attended by persons from a distance are at Rúpar on the banks of the Sutlúj, where on April 11th large crowds, amounting to as many as 50,000 persons, are collected to reverence the river, at the spot where it issues from the hills; and at the shrine of Mansa Devi near Mani Májra, where 30,000 persons are collected in the month of Chait (March-April) and nearly as many in the month of Asauj (September-October), to worship the goddess Dövi. Pilgrims attend this shrine from great distances. The attendance at these fairs has much fallen off of late years owing to the dislike of the people to the sanitary regulations rendered necessary by outbreaks of cholera at Thánesar and Mani Májra, in 1861 and 1867, respectively.

Language.

Table No. VIII. shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsil* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX. of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V. of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

Education.

Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education as ascertained at the census of 1881 for each religion, and for the total population of each *tahsil*. The

	Education.	Total population.	Total population.
Male.	Under instruction Can read and write	50 501	305 455
Females.	Under instruction Can read and write ...	19 31	71 170

will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

The distribution of the scholars at these schools by

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Indians	-	-
Native Christians	17	...
Hindus	2,093	17
Musulmans	1,829	12
Sikhs	397	1
Others	1	-
Children of agriculturists	2,060	57
" of non-agriculturists	3,180	21

religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1882-83, is shown in the margin. The following very interesting account of the indigenous schools of the district, as he found them in 1853, is taken from Mr. Wynyard's Settlement Report:—

Chapter III. B.**Social and Religious Life.****Fairs and religious gatherings.**

or another. The other religious fairs attended by persons from a distance are at Rupar on the banks of the Sutlej, where on April 11th large crowds, amounting to as many as 50,000 persons, are collected to revolve the river, at the spot where it issues from the hills; and at the shrine of Mansa Devi near Mani Majra, where 80,000 persons are collected in the month of Chait (March-April) and nearly as many in the month of Asauj (September-October), to worship the goddess Devi. Pilgrims attend this shrine from great distances. The attendance at these fairs has much fallen off of late years owing to the dislike of the people to the sanitary regulations rendered necessary by outbreaks of cholera at Thanesar and Mani Majra, in 1861 and 1857, respectively.

Language.

Table No. VIII. shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *taluk* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX. of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V. of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education as ascertained at the census of 1881 for each religion, and for the total population of each *taluk*. The

	Education.	Total population.	Total population.
Male.	Under instruction ..	70	105
	Can read and write ..	301	463
Females.	Under instruction ..	10	14
	Can read and write ..	31	46

will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1882-83, is shown in the margin. The following very interesting account of the indigenous schools of the district, as he found them in 1853, is taken from Mr. Wyvill's Settlement Report:—

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	—	—
Native Christians	17	—
Hindus	3,034	17
Musalmans	1,523	12
Sikhs ..	47	1
Others	2	—
Children of agriculturists ..	2,169	37
.. of non-agriculturists	3,189	23

The instruction is not confined to boys ; grown men sometimes come to learn it, and little girls. The teachers are paid by cooked food, grain, or clothes. Repetition is generally on Thursdays ; sometimes on Mondays and Thursdays. Fridays and other feast days are holidays. Punishments, &c., as above.

"There are only two places where Gurmukhi is taught. The learners give accordinngs to their ability. Their education is completed in two or three years."

The character and disposition of the people is thus described by Mr. Wynyard in his Settlement Report :—

"With regard to the morals of the people, I would observe that they are ignorant and unimaginative ; phlegmatic, unless their own interests are concerned, when they are very active, and stickle at no means to attain their ends. They are rather impetuous than brave. They are proud of their descent and devotedly attached to their homes, families, and lands. They are hospitable to strangers, and generally have a rest-house in the village for the accommodation of travellers. They are human ; confiding to those they know and have been brought up with, peaceably disposed, have no feeling of patriotism, further than the love of home above mentioned. They are industrious in their lazy way. They toil all day, with a perseverance and slowness which astonishes the white man from the west, under a sun which would kill the more energetic and hot-blooded white. They are sober, not given to communication with strangers till they come to know them, when they give what information they have, as accurately as they can, if it does not concern themselves. They are careful in the observance of their religious feasts, especially the women. *Sati* was in vogue in the district, at least as late as 1836.

"As a body, they are not, I think, addicted to thieving. The crime of the country is, I believe, cattle-stealing, which is followed by some of the Rājpūts, with perseverance and success. All Rājpūts have the character of being thieves, but I believe the accusation is ill-founded. The Sikhs are given to eating large quantities of opium, drinking *bhang*, and smoking *charas*. Both husbands and wives are unfaithful to the marriage couch. They, and the rest of the people here, are fearfully disposed to lie, if a lie will suit their turn ; though I must express my belief that many of the falsehoods which are told arise from the apathetic want of accuracy, which is, I think, a most remarkable want in the native mind. Their manners are good, courteous and natural.

"Of their physical constitution, I may say that the men are tall, the upper part of the body stout, and well proportioned, with fine shoulders and chests. They fall off in the lower part of their body ; their knees are large, legs crooked, and heels projecting. This arises partly from the squatting position in which they invariably sit. Their legs, though ill-formed, are good for work, and both men and women are excellent walkers. Their hair is black and smooth, eyes nearly always black or brown ; a very few blue-eyed men are met with. Their beard is flowing, and generally they are a handsome race. They have but little muscular strength, great power of endurance, and are not swift of foot. They can fast long, and work hard upon an empty stomach. The people marry, and bear children at an early age, but they are short-lived. I have not made any particular enquiries on the subject, but I think that the age of sixty-five is reached by very few of the population. The common complaint is fever and ague ; people of every age are liable to be attacked with it all the year round ; but from August to December is the period of its most serious ravages. Thanesar is notorious for its severe fevers."

Tables Nos. XL., XLII., XLII. give statistics of crime ; while Table No. XXXV. shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Education.

Character, disposition, and physique of the people.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Education.

the *sarpat* grass. Then they come to paper doubled twice; a finished pen-man writes on a thin piece of paper, only supported by his hands. Absence is punished by admonition, pulling the ears, and caning. If a boy does not come, another is always sent to bring him; every boy is numbered when he comes into school, and when they are dismissed are sent away in the order they came, the first with one pat on the hand, the second with two, and so on. The last boy who comes into school, and who is called a *phadi*, gets the most pats, and these a trifle harder than the rest. Inattention and stupidity are punished as above, and by refusal of the indulgence of holidays. Boys are expelled for theft and any other serious misconduct. Tutors are respected and looked up to, and the appointment is one much sought after. Fridays are holidays, as are the *Akhiri Chár Shamba*, the last Wednesday of the month *Rajab*, and other feast days and (*seohárs*) festivals. On the occasion of their festivals, the children give small presents of three or four pice to their tutors, calling it *Idi*. Nothing of artizanship is taught by any respectable schoolmaster.

"The *chautáls*, or Hindi schools, are generally held at the house of the *pádha*, teacher, if not at the *chawpál*, or other public place. These schools are principally attended by *Bauyas*, and the attention of the pupils is confined to accounts. The first thing taught is the *pahára*, multiplication table. Each table is called a *kothá*, from its similarity to their roof. The master receives one *avanaugh* from the pupil, for each table he learns, up to 10 times. These tables do not stop at 12, as ours do, but they go on to 100 times. After the first ten tables have been mastered, the master gets paid four annas for every additional ten tables taught. Boys generally learn up to forty or fifty times of each table; a few, however, learn up to one hundred. When the multiplication table is learnt, which it generally is in four or five months, the masters get one rupee four annas in advance, and in the month of Bhádu, they visit each house, and are paid four annas in coin, and get cloth worth eight annas from each house. This visiting is called *chauk chakara*. They also receive 1½ seers of grain from each pupil, on Sunday, which day is a holiday. The rudiments of writing are taught on the ground; letters are formed in the dust with a blunted reed; when the pupils have learnt how to form the letters, a board is given to them, and the tutors then receive a present of from one rupee to one rupee four annas. When they have completed their education in writing, a present of one or two rupees, or a cow, or clothes, are given. Children go at five or six years of age. There is no previous examination. They take about two and-a-half years to finish the course. The teacher says the lesson, and the boys repeat after him. Sometimes the cleverest boy says the lesson, and the others repeat after him. This is called *Mahráni*. The first thing they are taught is to praise God, which they do by repeating and writing the words "*Onamasi dhan*," a corruption of the three words, "*duj nama Siddhún*," which mean "Obeisance to God and the Saints." Punishments are of the same description as in the Persian schools. Boys are expelled in the same way, and for the same reasons; and the tutors are respected and looked up to.

"*Pathsála*, *Sanskrit schools*.—Boys generally come to these at six or seven years of age, and read 10 years; some less than this; sometimes a *Pandit* teaches young Bráhmans from 15 to 20 years of age. These latter live by begging in the villages, and give the teacher the benefit of their services. These learners are called *Biddhyáritis*. They have many holidays, about eight a month—on the days of change of the moon. *Chaudas* is repetition day. Nothing but Sanskrit is taught.

"*Máktabs* for learning Arabic.—*Zamíndárs* who wish that their children should have a finished education send them to the *Muazzins* at the mosque. These men generally know some portion of the Qurán by heart. They teach the youth what they know, though very often neither of them understands the meaning of it. The person who recollects the whole Qurán is entitled to the distinguishing name of *Háfir*; but it is very often given to those who recollect very little.

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

	Assessment.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Class I. . .	Number taxed . . .	1,672	1,157	893
	Amount of tax . . .	17,715	22,583	7,664
Class II. . .	Number taxed . . .	154	530	572
	Amount of tax . . .	10,600	11,172	7,717
Class III. . .	Number taxed . . .	103	210	214
	Amount of tax . . .	10,145	9,294	6,670
Class IV. . .	Number taxed . . .	15	101	12
	Amount of tax . . .	1,654	10,314	2,680
Class V. . .	Number taxed . . .	..	129	1
	Amount of tax . . .	..	15,472	1,011
Total . . .	Number taxed . . .	1,824	1,853	1,007
	Amount of tax . . .	31,357	71,521	27,760

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licences				
Amount of fees	1,701	31,110	819	10,309

these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce ; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below in Section D.

SECTION C.—TRIBES, CASTES, AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX. gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA. shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Panjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Amritsâr are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners or by position and influence, are briefly noticed below ; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI. of the Census Report for 1881. The census statistics of caste were not compiled for *tahsils*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Table No. XV. shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII. of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to classify village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follows another form, which itself often varies from one sub-division to another.

Chapter III, D.
Village communities and tenures.
Village tenures.

Zillahs and chief headmen have not yet been appointed in this district. There are 5,194 village headmen in the six talukas of this district, as detailed in the margin. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, as in other districts, and their duties are

Village officers.

the same as elsewhere in the province. They are more numerous in proportion to the amount of land revenue they represent than in most other districts.

Table No. XV. shows the number of proprietors or shareholders, and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenure. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful: indeed, land tenures are so many and such complex forms in the Punjab that it is impossible to classify them satisfactorily under a few general headings.

Proprietary tenures.

The number of *talukdari*, or intermediate, tenures in the district is unusually large. They are locally known by the name *bawali*, and are of that kind where a fixed allowance is paid by proprietor, in possession of land, in recognition of superior proprietary rights existing in others whose possession has fallen into abeyance. There are no less than 601 such holdings in the district, a larger number than is to be found anywhere in the Punjab, except in the division of Rawalpindi and in the districts of Multan and Hodhiaur. The tendency of the Sikh system was to strengthen the hand of the actual cultivators of an estate. Their method of realizing their revenue at equal rates from all whom they found in possession, without regard to the nature of their tenure, tended to reduce, and to a great extent did reduce, to a dead level, almost all the distinctions between proprietor and non-proprietor. The cultivators, after paying the share of their produce demanded by their Sikh masters, had nothing left wherewith to pay rent; nor, if they had, was there any power to compel them to pay it. Thus,

Chapter III, C. As cultivators they stand high, and are mostly free from debt. They own many villages, which for the most part they cultivate with their own hands.

Leading Families.

Gújars.

The Gújars here, as elsewhere, are founder of breeding cattle than of agriculture, and do not, as a rule, bear a good reputation for honesty. Some, however, are fairly industrious cultivators. They are very old inhabitants of the district.

Patháns.

The only Pathán family of note is that of Khízrábád. It is descended from one Anwar Khán, who entered India in the train of Nádir Khán, and succeeded in effecting a lodgment upon the banks of the Janná. He founded the town of Khízrábád, and his descendants continued to exercise great influence in the neighbourhood until they waxed before the Sikhs. They still hold certain grants of revenue from the English Government.

Leading families.

The *jágirdárs* of the district are, as might be expected from its history, an important and influential body. They include the families of all chiefs whose power was reduced in 1849. With a few unimportant exceptions, all are Sikhs. Of late years they have been placed in more direct connection with the estates of which the revenues are assigned to them, and have been permitted to take part in the collection of the revenue—a measure which has greatly tended to increase the loyalty of the body. The following table shows the more important *jágirdárs*, with their incomes, arranged by families:—

Family.	<i>Jágirdáre.</i>	Chief village.	Amount of <i>jágir.</i>
Budhwan	Hingwan Singh Parab Singh Harl Singh Hura Singh Buris Dundhian Burwahan Cholhan Chum Machu	Sohana Mank Majra Badali Mian Majra Buria Burall Chauhanpur, &c. Lijwara Bhurail	Rs. 0,586 0,150 493 1,122 11,560 12,996 12,743 21,120 11,871
Dyalgarh	Herdat Singh	Dyalgarh	2,118
Malikpur	Narjan Singh	Malikpur	5,729
Gagron	Nehan Singh	Gagron	630
Gurungan	Kelar Singh	Gurangan	3,013
Guri ki Kotálm	Mr. Iqam Ali Khan	Kotálm	8,76
Hauatpur	Natia Singh	Hauatpur	1,501
Khatar	Hauam Singh	Khatar	10,633
Dhun	Kirpal Singh	Dhun	3,323
Kotla Nihang	Ata Muhammad Khan	Kotla Nihang	2,023
Leda	Sabey Singh	Leda	1,163
Mustafabad	Tikor Singh	Mustafabad	4,243
Punkhli	Shooranarain Singh	Punkhli	4,010
Patti Uoh	Man Singh	Bo	10,615
Patti Usbil	Atar Singh	Usbil	15,003
Patti Panjokha	Jwan Singh	Panjokha	12,832
Rajpur	Man Basant Singh	Rajpur	3,774
Bangarh	Man Panjman Singh & others	Bangarh	14,945
Hukah	Partab Singh	Hukah	721
Sadhauna	Actar Singh	Sadhauna	15,014
Sikandra	Sant Singh	Sikandra	1,848
Shahabad	Rammaran Singh	Kharindwa	0,411
Shahid	Jwan Singh	Shahzadpur	36,632
Sit	Dewan Singh	Sit	2,711
Shiehpuria	Autar Singh	Mianauli	69,810
Southian	Jwan Singh	Dan	3,503
Sabki	Fatai Singh	Sabki	2,319
Thol Thangor	Jasvir Singh	Thol	8,293
Todar Majra	Marnian Singh	Todar Majra	8,293
Zuldar of	Singhyurian	—	2,727

In the cases representing the first class, the two sovereign powers, instead of fighting out the quarrel, agreed to share the revenue of each village, and retained concurrent jurisdiction in the shared tract. The principal instance of this kind existed in the person of the Rájá of Patiala, who, until 1849, held villages in Ambala shared with several minor chiefs. The chiefs of Kalsia and Nálagarh also held shares in land which came under British Administration in 1849. When the minor chiefs ceased to exercise independent jurisdiction, it was manifestly out of the question that the British Government, which took over their powers, should exercise concurrent jurisdiction with a native State, and it accordingly became necessary to effect a territorial division. This was effected at the time of settlement, and this class of shared tenure, therefore, as far as British territory is concerned, has altogether ceased to exist.

The other class, however, of the tenure is still extant. A Sikh invader, finding himself not quite strong enough to reduce the cultivators of his newly-acquired territory to complete subjection, would come to a compromise with some of the most influential from among their number, and grant them half the revenue, *i.e.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ the gross produce, of a certain village or part of a village. They on their part agreed henceforth to aid the conqueror in collecting his revenue. They were, in fact, on a small scale, *jágírdárs*, or alienees of the land revenue. When the time of settlement arrived, great difficulty was experienced in dealing with those cases. The chiefs themselves became more *jágírdárs*; and, while the Government determined to continue the allowances of the *chaháramis*, it was considered, at the same time, inexpedient to look upon them as sharers in the *jágír*. Some of the *chaháramis* were proprietors in actual cultivating possession, while others, on the other hand, belonged to the class already described, of *talíkádárs*. In both cases the *chahárami* allowance was completely separated from the *jágír*. If the *chahárami* were recorded proprietor, his revenue was reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$; if, on the other hand, the settlement officer decreed him only the position of *talíkádár*, then the settlement was made at the usual rates with the proprietor, and the *talíkádár* was declared entitled to receive a rent-charge equivalent to one-half of the revenue assessed, the remainder going to Government, or to its assignee the *jágírdár*, as the case might be.

The deep-stream rule prevails generally in villages on the Jamna, and is still the nominal rule for the district boundary along the Sutlaj. In practice, however, the rule has not been adhered to. The Sutlaj changes its course so frequently that constant transfers of villages would be required between the Hoshiárpur and Ambala districts if the published orders were acted up to; and the rule has now practically been allowed to fall into disuse for many years. There is some confusion as to the custom regulating village property on the river banks. The deep-stream rule is generally recorded as the custom in the village papers; but fixed boundaries have been observed by many villages by consent. The question has several times come before the

Chapter III, D.
Village communi-
ties and tenures.

The *Chahárami*
tenure.

Riparian custom.

Chapter III, D. Village communities and tenures. many, who under Muhammadan rule had enjoyed the rights of lords of the soil, sank under the Sikhs into insignificance. If, in the period of their power, they had retained in actual possession a few acres of land for their own cultivation, these they continued to hold, paying revenue to the Sikhs on equal terms with other cultivators. But as to manorial rights over other land, they retained none but such as, from force of custom, the cultivators might choose of their own free-will to render.

Talsildari tenures. On the introduction of a British Settlement, these ousted landlords attempted to assert their long-neglected claims. The officer who effected the settlement of the southern portion of the district was an advocate for their recognition, either by actually making the settlement with them as proprietors, or, where this was not possible, by assigning them an allowance under the denomination of *biswadari*. They generally, he says in his report, laid their claim both for the right to engage for the revenue, and for the right to collect the extra *biswadari* allowance. Such cases were mostly settled by arbitration; but no doubt the bias of the settlement officer contributed in a certain degree to enhance the number of those who obtained a recognition of antiquated rights. The officer who conducted the settlement of the northern *tahsils*, on the other hand, was of opinion that in the majority of cases the superior rights of such original proprietors had fallen too completely into abeyance to admit of their recognition; and his policy was to maintain as proprietors all those who were found in proprietary possession, granting an extra *biswadari* allowance only in very exceptional cases.*

The Chahrami tenure.

Among the complications arising from the Sikh conquests in the district must be noticed a peculiar tenure, called the *chahárami*, or "½ share." The tenure had its origin in a common custom of the Cis-Sutlej Sikhs, when struggling for possession of a particular tract, either among themselves or in opposition to the original owners, to come to a compromise, whereby half the revenue of each village in the tract was assigned to either party. The revenue representing theoretically ½ the gross produce, the shares thus apportioned amounted to ½ of the gross produce. Both contending parties, in other words, became *chaháramis*,† or "holders of ½"; the name, however, as a rule, was applied only to the assailed or weaker party. The word, thus coming into use, acquired in course of time a technical meaning, and was applied in some cases to partitions of revenue in which the proportions of ½ and ¼ were not maintained.

It will be seen that the *chahárami* tenures fall naturally into two classes: the first, where two sovereign powers contested the right to collect revenue; the second, where an invader strove to subject the original holders and compel them to pay him revenue.

* In the Delhi territory, the term *biswadari* is used in a different sense as synonymous with proprietary right, in distinction to the right of a mere cultivator.

† From the Persian *chahram* = ½.

Chapter III, D. **Village communities and tenures.** courts, but the decisions given so far have not agreed, and no general rule of custom can be yet laid down. Where lands are carried away either by rivers or torrents, the loss is borne by individuals. In case of subsequent recovery from the river, these lands are usually entered as village common land; but in practice the original owners take possession without dispute. In some few villages it is the custom to recompense individual sharers for their losses from river action by grants from the village common land; and this is no doubt the most effectual means of preventing hardship to individuals; but unfortunately any such arrangement necessitates an ideal unanimity among the villagers, which seldom has its existence in actual fact.

Tenants and rents.

Table No. XVI. shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI. gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. It may be noticed, however, that in the opinion of the settlement officer of the district the distinction between hereditary and non-hereditary tenants (*maurisi* and *ghair maurisi*) was in this district a creation of the British administration. The germs of the distinction, no doubt, existed even under the Sikhs, some tenants being more favoured than others. But the terms *maurisi* and *ghair maurisi* were unknown before the time of the regular settlement, and their introduction was the introduction of new ideas, not merely of new names.

The subject of the employment of field labour other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, is thus noticed in answers furnished by the district officer and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 713-14):—

"In this district there are few well-to-do agriculturists, hence they never employ any permanent hired field labourers. It is only for weeding the *kharif* crops of cotton and *makki*, and at the *lobi* for the sugar-cane, tobacco and poppy crops, that hired daily labourers are entertained for two or three days at the most. The rates of wages vary according to the amount of work the labourer is able to perform; the daily labour wages range from two annas to four annas. At reaping time hired labourers are also required, but they are not paid in money; they receive as wages a load or bundle of the crop they have cut, and which perhaps may yield four or five seers of grain. There is no special class employed in field labour, but generally *chandars* of the village or other indigent persons who have no particular means of livelihood. This kind of employment at the most never extends longer than one month at a time. At other times, when not engaged in field labour, these men work in the towns as coolies, or perhaps work in leather or weave. About 10 per cent. of the whole population of the district may be assumed to work at times at field labour. The condition of this class (field labourers) is no doubt very inferior to that of even the very poorest self-cultivating proprietors, and they never have any thing in hand; in short, live from hand to mouth, and in seasons of famine stream out of their villages into the towns, having nothing to fall back upon, and no credit with the village *bunia*; and except here and there, where employed as permanent ploughmen or herdsmen perhaps, they get no assistance from the village agriculturist. In short, in times of distress and scarcity and high prices

Agricultural labourers.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.

Table No. XIV. gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III. and IIIA. and IIIB. Table No. XVII. shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX. gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI. the average yield of each. Statistics of live stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III., Section D.

The quality of crops is reported by the Deputy Commissioner to be improving steadily, and wheat, tobacco, cotton and sugar-cane to be taking the place of inferior crops, such as *jawár*, *bájra* and *moth*. *Bájra* is now extensively grown only in the Pipli *tahsil*. The cultivation of cotton has largely increased of late years, the annual yield being now double the yield of 10 years ago. These improvements are the result morely of an increase in material prosperity, enabling the peasantry to incur a larger outlay upon their farms. Throughout the greater part of the district the regular two-year course of agriculture prevails, land lying fallow for a whole year and then being cultivated for two successive crops. The benefits of the long fallow are well understood, and it is only in the exceptional circumstances of irrigated lands, or of an unusually favourable rainfall, that the practice is departed from.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III., IIIA., and IIIB. The seasons, so far as they affect the staple food grains, have been discussed in Chapter III., page 31.

Table No. XIV. gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 12 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 6 per cent. from wells, 1 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 81 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. But the area of canal irrigation seems to have been largely over-estimated, and later statistics show the total irrigation of all kinds at less than 10 per cent. of

Chapter IV, A.
Agriculture, Ar-
boriculture and
Live Stock.
General statistics
of agriculture.

General standard
of agricultural
practice.

The Seasons :
Rainfall.

Irrigation.

Chapter III, D. pawned as security. In loans of grain, effected principally by petty village shopkeepers, interest ranges from 37½ to 48 per cent. per annum, payments being made in kind and for the most part at the valuation of the creditor. There are but few large bankers, and the loan business is mostly carried on by local shopkeepers.

Village communities and tenures.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

fallow afterwards, or during the cold weather season, though if there is an early crop of rice, owing to the favourable and seasonable rain, land cropped with rice is not unfrequently cultivated with gram; but, except on *khadar* land near hill streams, grain on rice land is a catch crop. The only particular difference in treatment of manured and unmanured and irrigated and unirrigated land is, that irrigated land which has been manured will be ploughed much oftener than unirrigated land which has not been manured, but there will not be any material difference in the rotation or succession of crops."

Table No. XX. shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown below:—

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture,
Agriculture,
and Live Stock.

Manuro and ro-
tation of crops.

Principal staples.

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Rice	1,613	3,511	Chillies	2-1	107
Gram	11,410	14,765	Other drugs and species	174	223
Maize	1,453	1,718	Lentils	3,269	3,624
Mash (Urd)	10,252	14,017	Mustard	11,529	11,355
Maize	1,253	1,511	Id.	1,361	1,273
Millet	23,110	30,423	Pump. Mallow	2,122	6,511
Idli	..	601	Hemp	1,120	7,225
Turneraria	..	42	Korai	12,012	13,120
Coriander	162	42	Other crops	219	8,102
Ginger	..	1			

The staple crops are wheat, barley, and gram for the spring harvest, and rice, *jucör* (great millet), *bújra* (spiked millet), Indian corn, *moth* (*phascolus aconitifolius*), *mush* (*phascolus radiatus*), cotton, and sugar-cane in the autumn. Poppy and tobacco are both grown in small quantities in the spring, and hemp in the autumn; but only in quantities sufficient for local consumption.

Table No. XXI. shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 32. The

Average yield,
Production and
consumption of
food grains.

Grain.	Agricul- turists.	Non-Agricul- turists.	Total.
Wheat	9,61,421	9,61,279	19,22,100
Inferior Grains	12,21,613	14,10,579	26,31,222
Pulses	13,51,931	16,01,761	27,57,151
Total	42,34,963	41,73,519	84,08,482

an estimated population of 10,35,488 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports and imports of food grains, was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that an annual import of some 2,985,500 maunds of grain was required to supplement the local production, consisting of rice from across the Jumna, and of wheat, maize, gram, and other pulses from the Panjab.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Ar-
bericulture and
Live Stock.

Irrigation.

Agricultural
implements and
appliances.Manure and ro-
tation of crops.

the cultivated area of the district. The number of wells then existing in the district was 6,675, of which 2,836 were unbricked. Their average depth to water was 39 feet, and the maximum depth about 70 feet. The cost of a masonry well was returned at Rs. 500, and it required two pairs of bullocks which cost Rs. 120. Both the Persian-wheel and the rope and bucket are used for irrigation.

Table No. XXII. shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsil* of the district as returned in 1878-79. The stock necessary for the cultivation of a small holding, say one of 10 acres, is, with the exception of the oxen, covered by a few rupees; a pair of plough bullocks may be bought for Rs. 100, and the other implements would not cost more than Rs. 10. For well-land an additional expenditure of perhaps Rs. 220 is required for two pairs of bullocks and the well-fittings.

The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 256):—

"The following table shows the percentage of cultivated land that is manured yearly, constantly and occasionally;

—	Constantly manured.	Occasion- ally manured.	Not ma- nured.	Total.	Percentage of cultivated land which bears two or more crops annually.
Irrigated land	50	24	26	100	111,000 acres, or 11% per cent. of 1,000,000 acres.
Unirrigated land	8	15	77	100	
Total	58	39	511	100	

"On land constantly manured the average weight of manure per acre is 300 maunds; on land occasionally manured 350 maunds per acre every fourth or sometimes every fifth year.

"Land cropped with wheat has generally lain fallow since the last *rabi* crop or on dry lands since the penultimate *kharif*; it is ploughed very often, as many as eight times, and never less than five times. In October after ploughing, wheat land is 'closed,' as it were, with the *sohága*, *i. e.*, bushed and rolled, and left till sowing time in November. For grain agriculturists are not nearly so particular; the land is not ploughed often, and hard rice land is used. Barley is cultivated like wheat. Wheat and barley land is often cropped with sugar-cane and cotton afterwards, lying fallow after the *rabi* harvest in April till sowing time, which for cotton would be in Asár (June), or for sugar-cane till the following March, in which case the land will have had a rest of nearly a twelve-month. After grain crop the same land is generally cropped with rice, and in the same way grain may follow rice. Where sugar-cane is grown, the land, as explained before, lies fallow till through the *kharif*; it is ploughed a number of times—more, even, than wheat land. In *bardai* land there is usually a two-harvest (*i. e.*, a whole year's) fallow before and after a cane crop. After ploughing in October the surface soil is closed up and smoothed across with the *sohága* for the entire cold weather, and in March the sugar-cane is sown; after every successive shower of rain it is weeded and earthed up. Among *kharif* crops, cotton land is ploughed in the cold weather, and it is sown in June. It does not particularly matter when the other kinds of *kharif* crops, such as *makki*, *jowar*, *bújra*, are sown, and the land does not require much previous ploughing.

"As regards rests to unmanured lands, wheat land is commonly cropped with *chori* at once after a wheat crop and then lies fallow for a whole year, and rice land and sugar-cane land also are generally left

the birds and their eggs. The village dogs generally belong to the village ; they are sometimes the property of the *Gadaryas*, or shepherds. There are but a few shepherds in the country under report. However, in villages near towns hordes of sheep and goats are kept. They are owned by the butchers. It is thought degrading to tend sheep and goats ; and men of good caste who are reduced to doing this find a difficulty in getting married. The dogs are more valued than Europeans have any idea of ; they guard the village from strangers and thieves, and assist the sweepers, *chamars*, cows, pigs, and sheep, in doing the work of scavengers of the village.

The prices of live stock are thus given by the Deputy Commissioner :—Animals used for agriculture : bullock, Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 ; buffalo for working wells, Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Animals used for carriage : horse, Rs. 20 to Rs. 200 ; mule, Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 ; donkey, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 ; camel, Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 ; buffalo, Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Animals used for food and trade : cow, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 ; sheep, Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 ; goat, Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 ; skin-buffalo, Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

A few Government stallions have been kept in the district since the year 1853 ; but very little horse-breeding has been done. There are now three stallions, stationed at Ambala, Jagadhri, and Pipli ; and a native *salutri* has been attached to the district for two years. He is a successful castrator ; but the operation is not yet popular. There are no Government bulls or rams in the district ; and there are no cattle fairs nor horse fairs.

Chapter IV, B.
Occupations, In-
dustries and Com-
merce.

Live stock.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

Table No. XXIII. shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the census of 1851. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report ; and they must be taken subject to limitations which

Occupations of the
people.

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural	13,117	619,351
Non-agricultural	126,417	109,443
Total	140,534	728,794

are given in some detail in Part II., Chapter VIII. of the same report. The figures in Table No. XXIII. refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include us agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple ; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood

Chapter IV, A.**Agriculture,
Arboriculture
and Live Stock.****Arboriculture
and forests.****Kalesar Forest.**

Table No. XVII. shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. Down, of the Forest Department:—

"This Forest in the Ambala district, consisting of 11,829 acres, is situated on the right bank of the river Jumna near the heads of the Western Jumna canal, and about 32 miles north of the Jagadhri Railway Station. It is bounded on the north and west by the territory of the Raja of Nahan, on the south by the territories of the Raja of Nihon and of the Sirdar of Kalsia and village lands of Khiribâd and Lila Bansi Lâl, and on the east by the lands of Kular. The Kalesar Government Forest lies principally between two low ranges of Siwalik hills running west from the Jumna. The valley is about nine miles long and is narrow, being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad at the east end, and gradually decreasing towards the west. The forest in the valley is divided by a broad water-course called the 'Suk Râv,' which carries off the drainage of both ranges into the Jumna."

"The growth in the valley is *sâl* with a slight mixture of miscellaneous trees. The inward slopes, however, are *shimi*-cellaneous and *thâl* *sâl*, *barkli* (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*) being very plentiful, though more so in the northern than the southern range. The outward slopes of both ranges are very precipitous. The Government forest also extends to the south of the southern range from the Jumna to the Chekan Ghat. The ground here, however, is composed of small low hills, much intersected with water-courses, and the growth is poor. There is no bamboo in the valley, but the *Burr* and *Nungal* *Sots*, south of the southern range contain a large quantity, but of small size. *Babu* *gras*, is plentiful all over the low hill. The principal trees at Kalesar are *sâl*, *sain*, *sandan*, *barkli*, *chiny*, *dhaman*, *lakera*, *honor*, *kachhâl*, *hal*, *siris*, *khair*, *u* *l*, &c., &c. The produce is at present in sufficient. The soil is good in the valley as far as the Chekan Ghat, west of which it becomes inferior and mixed with reddish clay. Boulders exist for a great depth everywhere, even on the hills. The soil south of the southern range is very inferior."

"Government rights are absolute; but the Pathan *jâigâdârs* of Khiribâd hold seven shares of Rs. 65 each in the gross revenue. Water is very scarce, and during the hot months is only found in two or three places. The *sâl* in the valley is protected by fire conservancy."

**Jagadhri planta-
tion (reserve).**

"This plantation, consisting of a long narrow strip of 200 acres 3 rods and 10 poles, was commenced in 1803-04. It is composed entirely of *shisham*, and is situated on the right bank of the Jumna about five miles from the railway station of Jagadhri. It extends from near and below the railway bridge over the Jumna for about two miles down stream. The soil is good *sâlîbâ*."

Livestock.

Table No. XXII. shows the live stock of the district as returned in the Administration Report. Rajpûts, when they can afford it, always, and Jâts generally, have a mare, large or small, to ride and breed from. The Rajpûts, because they consider it more like a gentleman to ride than to walk, and because they are fond of horses. Gûjars and Kambohs are more attached to cattle: Gûjars as a pursuit, Kambohs as the means of improving their lands. It has been before remarked that the Rajpûts have an unfortunate longing for other men's cattle. The other domestic animals are pigs and poultry. Pigs are kept by none but *chûhrâhs*, who eat the flesh of these filthy feeders. Fowls are kept by Musalmâns, *kanjars*, and *chûhrâhs*, who all eat

Chapter IV, B. upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 88 to 96 of Table No. XIIA. and in Table No. XIIB. of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Principal industries and manufactures. Table No. XXIV. gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. Commercially and industrially the district is not an interesting one. Its manufactures are few and unimportant. Repar is famous for its production of small articles of iron-work, and Ambala for *darris* (carpets). Coarse country cloth is woven in almost every village, but for local consumption only. Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

"Considering the history and traditions of this district it is disappointing to find so few remnants of either Muhammadan or Hindu art still alive and in practice. At Suhind and other places in the neighbourhood are unusually fine but little known examples of Pathan architecture, while some parts of the district are peculiarly sacred in Hindu estimation. At Ambala itself there is nothing to be seen but the large military cantonment. A Lucknow figure-modeller has established himself in the *bazar*, and produces small figurines in terra-cotta, representing servants, *jaqirs*, and other characteristic types. These are quite equal to the average standard of Lucknow figure-modelling. Basket-work in bamboo is a growing trade. Lady's work-tables, occasional tea-tables, flower stands and other fancy articles copied from European originals are the usual forms, in addition to baskets for native use. At Dera Bassi and some other villages cotton prints, unlike those of any other district in the Punjab, are made. Country cloth of very narrow width is used, and the patterns are generally diapers equally distributed, resembling the prints imported into Europe from which the first idea of 'Indian chintz' was taken. The usual Panjab practice now is, on the other hand, to treat the surface to be ornamented as a complete composition, with borders and panels. These prints are sent into the hills and carried a long way into the interior. In some of the more elaborate patterns the fabric is strikingly like woollen cloth. Jagüdli has a well-deserved reputation for brass-ware. Tasteful and pretty lamps with branching arms touched with colour on the leaves, and many other forms of brass-ware, are here exceptionally well made. Sháhábád is spoken of as excelling in some handicrafts, but they seem to be practised by one or two individuals only. Two silversmiths from this place contributed to the Exhibition of 1882 very good specimens of chiselled silver, such as openwork bracelets set with turquoise, and belt clasps of excellent, though somewhat primitive, workmanship. They are also the best seal-engravers in the Province, being capable of cutting intaglios of armorial and other subjects, as well as the usual Persian writing for signet rings. Here also is a *virtuoso* in the manufacture of musical instruments, such as *suringis*, *tumburas*, &c. Mulberry and *fan* are the woods generally employed, and ivory carving and inlay with wood-carving in low relief are freely introduced. He has also produced the *pique* inlay known in Bombay work-boxes, made by arranging tiny rods of metal, sandalwood, and parti-coloured ivory of geometric section in patterns which are glued up and then sawn across in sections, each section, like a slice of the English sweetmeat called 'rock,' being a repetition of the pattern ready for insertion in a ground. From the same place from time to time specimens of one of the many puerilities in which native ingenuity and skill are so often wasted are sent. This is a sort of paper lace—writing paper cut into a dainty openwork of foliage and other forms with great delicacy and some skill in design. There are examples of this triviality in the Lahore Museum."

Terra-cotta.

Basket work.

Cotton prints.

Brass ware.

Sháhábád industries. Sháhábád is spoken of as excelling in some handicrafts, but they seem to be practised by one or two individuals only. Two silversmiths from this place contributed to the Exhibition of 1882 very good specimens of chiselled silver, such as openwork bracelets set with turquoise, and belt clasps of excellent, though somewhat primitive, workmanship. They are also the best seal-engravers in the Province, being capable of cutting intaglios of armorial and other subjects, as well as the usual Persian writing for signet rings. Here also is a *virtuoso* in the manufacture of musical instruments, such as *suringis*, *tumburas*, &c. Mulberry and *fan* are the woods generally employed, and ivory carving and inlay with wood-carving in low relief are freely introduced. He has also produced the *pique* inlay known in Bombay work-boxes, made by arranging tiny rods of metal, sandalwood, and parti-coloured ivory of geometric section in patterns which are glued up and then sawn across in sections, each section, like a slice of the English sweetmeat called 'rock,' being a repetition of the pattern ready for insertion in a ground. From the same place from time to time specimens of one of the many puerilities in which native ingenuity and skill are so often wasted are sent. This is a sort of paper lace—writing paper cut into a dainty openwork of foliage and other forms with great delicacy and some skill in design. There are examples of this triviality in the Lahore Museum."

Musical instruments. There are examples of this triviality in the Lahore Museum."

Paper lace.

Table of Carpenters' and Masons' Measure.

6 <i>Taswasis</i>	= 1 <i>Pain.</i>
2 <i>Pains</i>	= 1 <i>Adhwanî.</i>
2 <i>Adhwanîs</i>	= 1 <i>Tasus</i> or $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an English yard.
24 <i>Tasus</i>	= 1 <i>Gaz.</i>

Tho measures of area are the *pao-bigha*, *adh-bigha*, *pauna-bigha*, *bigha*, and so on. The *zamindar* does not talk of *biswas*. Inside the village site they measure not by *kadams* but by *gaz*.

The ordinary unit of land measurement is the *kachcha bigha* of 20 square *kadams* varying from 850 to 1,000 square yards in different parts of the district. In the Government records of last settlement land is measured by the *pakka bigha* of 3,025 square yards, but for the purpose of the new settlement a fixed *kachcha bigha* standard has been set up of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd the *pakka bigha*. In any case the *bigha*, whether *kachcha* or *pakka*, is divided into 20 *biswas*. In a few villages in the north of the district the *zamindars* use the *kanal* and *marla* standard common everywhere.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the

district as returned in quinquennial Table No. 1. of the Administration Report for 1878-79; Table No. XLVI. shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating

Communications.
Telegraph. Post.

Communications.	Miles.
Navigable rivers, Sutlaj and Jamna ...	72
Railways	95
Metallic roads, <i>viz.</i> , District roads, Grand Trunk road, and Ambala and Kalka road ..	92
Unmetallic roads	45

travelling allowances; while Table No. XIX. shows the area taken up by Government for communications within the district.

The Sutlaj and Jamna (except within the hills) are both

navigable for country craft throughout their courses within the district; through traffic on both these rivers is confined to certain portions only. The table in the margin shows the mooring places and ferries, and the distances between them,

following the downward course of each river.

The Sindhi, Panjab and Delhi Railway from Saharanpur to Ludhiana and the branch line of the same company from Doraha to Nalagarh runs through the district with downward stations as follows:—

Main Line.—Sarhind to Sarai Banjura, 9 miles; Rupnura, 6 miles; Simbhû, 7 miles; Ambala City, 6 miles; Ambala Cantorments, 5 miles; Kesri, 7 miles; Barâra, 8 miles; Mustafâbad or Unchachandna, 6 miles; Hingoli, 3 miles; Jagâdhri 7 miles.

Branch Line, Ropar.—Dorâha to Bagîwal, 3 miles; Nilon, 3 miles; Mâchiwâra, 6 miles; Powâwat, 5 miles; Balilolpur, 3 miles; Khorî, 1 milo; Khallaur, 2 miles; Chamkaur, 3 miles; Siswân, 4 miles; Budki, 2 miles; Ropar, 2 miles; Canal head,

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights
and Measures,
and Communica-
tions.

Weights and mea-
sures.

Rivers.	Stations.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Sutlaj ..	Sarai ..	..
	Awankot ..	..
	Mâni ..	3	
	Reper ..	5	
	Chailian ..	6	
	Mulana ..	6	
Jamna ..	Bilaspur ..	..	Ferry and mooring place.
	Raj Ghat ..	4	
	Dika ..	6	
	Panbari ..	13	
	Gumthala ..	6	Do.

Chapter IV, C. SECTION C.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI. gives the retail bázár prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII., and rent-rates in Table No. XXI., but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of Table No. XXXII., give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1869-70 to 1874-75	27-2	22-4
1874-75 to 1877-78	37-0	29-0
1878-79 to 1881-82	33-3	32-8

can be placed upon the figures.

Labour.

The supply of day labourers is derived either from the *chamár* caste, or by temporary immigrants from Bikanor and Hariána. When employed in harvesting, labourers are paid in kind, receiving generally eight seers of grain per day in the neighbourhood of towns, and five seers in villages where labour is more plentiful and the necessities of the labourer smaller. Other agricultural labour is paid for in money at the rate of 2½ or 3 annas a day. Wages in kind seem to remain stationary, but money wages have doubled within the last few years. Since, however, the prices of food and necessaries of life have risen in almost the same proportion, it is doubtful whether the actual condition of the labourer is much better than it was in old days. Skilled labour is better paid in towns than formerly, in consequence of an increased demand. Artisans (such as carpenters, smiths, masons) can earn from threes to five, or even six annas a day according to their ability.

Weights and measures.

The following is a list of the weights in use:—

<i>Adhpaiya</i>	=	1 <i>li.</i>	seer	<i>Dholseri</i>	=	2½	seers.
<i>Payya</i>	=	1 <i>li.</i>	"	<i>Tiwelli</i>	=	3	"
<i>Adhseri</i>	=	1	"	<i>Chauseri</i>	=	4	"
<i>Ser</i>	=	1	"	<i>Punseri</i> or <i>vatti</i>	=	5	"
<i>Derkaseri</i>	=	1½	"	<i>Dhari</i>	=	10	"
<i>Doseri</i>	=	2	seers	<i>Dhon</i>	=	20	"
				<i>Man</i>	=	40	"

Metal weights are in use for all except the last two. The weights are *kachcha* weights. A *kachcha man* is either 16, 16½, 17, or 20 *pakka* *sers*: 17 is common.

The following tables are also in use:—

Grain weights.		Gold and Silver weights.	
5 Rupees' weight	= 1 <i>chittal</i>	8 Grains of rice	= 1 <i>ratti</i>
16 <i>Chittals</i>	= 1 <i>ser</i>	8 <i>Rattis</i>	= 1 <i>masha</i>
40 <i>Sers</i>	= 1 <i>man</i>	12 <i>Mashas</i>	= 1 <i>tola</i> .

The following measures of length are in use:—

<i>Ungal</i>	= one finger breadth	<i>Math</i>	= elbow to finger tip
<i>Chappa</i>	= breadth of four fingers	<i>Gaz</i>	= about 2 <i>maths</i>
<i>Muthi</i>	= clenched fist	<i>Kadam</i>	= 16 <i>chappas</i> , or a double pace of 5½ to 57 inches.
<i>Balish</i>	{ span, thumb tip to or <i>biland</i> } little finger tip		

There are also district unmetalled roads from Ambala city to Pihova, 33 miles; Pihova to Thanesar, 16 miles; Thanesar via Pipli to Ladwa, 13 miles; Ladwa via Radaur to Jagadhri, 21 miles; Jagadhri via Khirarhia to Kalesar, 24 miles; Khirarhia via Bilaspur, Sadhaura to Naraingarh, 30 miles; Naraingarh to Mani Majra, 26 miles; Mani Majra to Kharar, 11 miles; Kharar to Ropar, 18 miles; Ambala to Kala Ambi, 29 miles; Ambala to Ropar via Kharar, 40 miles. There are police and district rest-houses in several places.

A Telegraph line runs along the whole length of the railway with a Telegraph Office at each station, as well as on the road from Ambala to Kalka with Telegraph Office at Ambala cantonments and Kalka.

There are Imperial Post Offices at Ambala Cantonments, M.O., S.B.; Ambala city M.O., S.B.; Nihla, Barara, M.O., S.B.; Bilaspur M.O., S.B.; Buria, Chaukaur, M.O., S.B.; Chandigarh M.O., S.B.; Chhappar M.O., S.B.; Dhalupur M.O., S.B.; Garhi Kotiala, Guonthala Rao, Ismailabad, Jagadhri, M.O., S.B.; Kesri, Kharar, M.O., S.B.; Kurali M.O., S.B.; Lailwan M.O., S.B.; Mani Majra, Morinda, M.O., S.B.; Mubarakpur M.O., S.B.; Mullana M.O., S.B.; Naraingarh M.O., S.B.; Pihova M.O., S.B.; Pipli M.O., S.B.; Radaur M.O., S.B.; Raipur M.O., S.B.; Rajpura M.O., S.B.; Ropar M.O., S.B.; Sadhaura M.O., S.B.; Sanghaura M.O., S.B.; Shahibabad M.O., S.B.; Shahzadpur M.O., S.B.; Sarhind M.O., S.B.; Thanesar M.O., S.B.; Ambala City Railway station M.O.

Note.—M.O. indicates Money Order Office, and S.B. Savings Bank.

Chapter IV, C.
Prices, Weights
and Measures.
and Communica-
tions.

Roads.

Telegraph.

Post.

Chapter IV. C. 2 miles ; Sadibarat, 2 miles ; Ghanauli, 2 miles ; Bikkon, 2 miles ; Nulagarh, 8 miles.

Prices, Weights, and Measures, and Communications.

Roads.

There are three metalled roads in the district—(1) The Grand Trunk Road, which enters it from Karnal a few miles east of Thanesar, and runs nearly north as far as Ambala; from this point it turns north-west, and passes, a few miles further on, into Patiala territory. It crosses all the hill streams by bridges. The principal bridges are those of the Markanda, the Tāngri, and the Ghaggar. Its total length within the district is 38 miles. (2) The Saharanpur road, running south-east *via* Mālāma and Jagadhri. This road was metalled in 1866, but has not been kept in repair. Its length in this district from the Jumna to Ambala is 39 miles. (3) The Ambala and Kalka road (for Simla). This leaves the Grand Trunk Road four miles above the Ambala Cantonment, and runs nearly due north to Kalka, at the foot of the hills; distance 39 miles. The Ghaggar is crossed by a ford, 20 miles from Ambala; all other streams are bridged. A detention of a few hours sometimes occurs at the crossing after heavy rain in the hills. During the rainy season the mails are carried across upon elephants. At most seasons, however, the river is easily fordable. The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places on them, and the conveniences for travellers and troops to be found at each. Communications on the road from Ambala to Kalka are often interrupted in the rains by floods on the Ghaggar river, which is not bridged, and which crosses the road at Mubārikpur :

Route.	Halling Place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Ludhiana and Kalka road, metalled.	Morinda		Unmetalled. Encamping-ground; police rest-house and a <i>lachha sāraī</i> .
	Kharar	10	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground; <i>sāraī</i> , with a <i>bārī</i> for European travellers.
	Rurki	8	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground.
	Chandigarh	9	Last 3 miles metalled. Encamping-ground; road bungalow, P. W. D.; and a <i>sāraī</i> .
Ambala and Kalka road, metalled.	Ambala Cantonments		Metalled road. Encamping-ground; regular barracks for troops situated; <i>dak</i> bungalow; hotels, and <i>sāraī</i> in the <i>sādā bazar</i> .
	Lalru	13	Encamping-ground; <i>sāraī</i> with <i>bārī</i> for European travellers; and P. W. D. road bungalow.
	Mubārikpur	9	Encamping-ground; and a P. W. D. road bungalow.
	Chandigarh	11	Encamping-ground; P. W. D. road bungalow; and a <i>sāraī</i> .
Grand Trunk Road.	Barni	--	Encamping-ground; <i>sāraī</i> with <i>bārī</i> for European travellers.
	Ugiana	13	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Muzhak-ki-kārnī	10	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Ambala Cantonments	11	Encamping-ground; <i>dak</i> bungalow; hotels and <i>sāraī</i> .
	Shababād	13	Encamping-ground; district officer's rest-house; P. W. D. road bungalow; and <i>sāraī</i> .
	Pipli	13	Encamping-ground, <i>sāraī</i> ; P. W. D. road bungalow.
Ambala to Saharanpur.	Ambala Cantonments		Encamping-ground, &c., as stated above.
	Shababād	13	Encamping-ground, <i>sāraī</i> , as above.
	Abroha	11	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground.
	Chhappar	9	Encamping-ground; P. W. D. road bungalow; and a <i>sāraī</i> .
	Jagadhri	9	Encamping-ground; <i>takli</i> and <i>kāna</i> ; district officer's rest-house; and a <i>sāraī</i> .

Tahsíl Ambálá.—*Thána*s Ambálá City and Mullána.

Chapter V.

Tahsíl Kharar.—*Thána*s Kharar, Chandigarh, Mubárikpur, and outpost of Mani Májra.

Administration
and Finance.

Tahsíl Ropar.—*Thána*s Repar and Merinda.

Criminal, Police
and Gaols.

Tahsíl Naráingarh.—*Thána*s Naráingarh, Sadhaura and Garhi, and 2nd class outposts of Merni and Patwi.

Tahsíl Jagádhri.—*Thána*s Jagádhri, Biláspur, and Chhappar.

Tahsíl Pipli.—*Thána*s Pipli, Sháhábád, Thánesar, Pihova, Radaur, Sanghaur, and Ládwa; and Biloch guard at Ismáilábád.

There is a cattle-pound at each *thána*, and also at the outpost of Patwi, subordinate to the police station Naráingarh. The Ambálá district lies within the Ambálá Police Circle under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Ambálá.

The district gael at head-quarters contains accommodation for 797 prisoners. This gael relieves the smaller gaels in the southern portion of the Province when they are getting overcrowded or from other causes. This is one of the prisons of the Province in which prisoners for transportation to the Andamans collect.

The Biloch tribe is the only registered criminal tribe under

the Criminal Tribes Act in the district, and their number on the register on the 31st December 1883 is

shown in the margin. During the year 45 were convicted of the following offences:—Absence without leave, 36; house-breaking in Montgomery district, 7; under Section 174, Indian Penal Code, 2. They live chiefly about Pihova, &c., Thánesar and Sháhábád. They do not commit much crime in this district, but go to other districts utilizing the railway greatly in their expeditions. The crimes they are chiefly addicted to are burglary, *dakáti*, and serious non-bailable offences. There are 340 male and 250 female Sánsí in the district; they are not registered, and do not seem very criminally inclined.

The revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years are shown in Table No. XXVIII., while Tables Nos. XXIX., XXXV. and XXXIII. give further details for Land Revenue, Excise, License Tax, and Stamps respectively; Table No. XXXIIIA. shews the number and situation of registration offices.

Revenue, taxation
and registration.

The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Ambálá, Jagádhri, Kharar, Ropar and Pipli. Peppermint cultivation is carried on in the district to a considerable extent.

Table No. XXXVI. gives the income and expenditure for the last five years from district funds, which are controlled by a Committee consisting of 16 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Chapter V.
Administration and Finance.

Executive and Judicial.

Criminal, Police and Gaols.

The Ambálá district is under the control of the Commissioner of the Ambálá division. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, an Assistant Commissioner, one European Extra Assistant Commissioner, and two Native Extra Assistant Commissioners. An Assistant Commissioner is posted in charge of the sub-division of Ropar. Each *tahsil* is in charge of a *Tahsildár* assisted by a *Náib*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There are four *Munsiffs* in the district, stationed at Ambálá, Jagádhri, Ropar and Pipli, and have jurisdiction as follows:—

Tahsil.	Qanungs and Mails.	Pargans and Assistants.
Ambálá ...	2	62
Jagádhri ...	2	61
Kharar ...	2	63
Ropar ...	2	73
Narangarh ...	2	62
Pipli ...	3	78
	13	415

Munsiff. Ambálá ... *Pargana* Ambálá, Narangarh, Kotliha and Mubárikpur.
 Do. Pipli ... Whole *tahsil* Pipli and *pargana* Mullána.
 Do. Jagádhri ... Whole *tahsil* Jagádhri and *pargana* Sadhaura.
 Do. Ropar ... Whole *tahsil* Ropar and *pargana* Kharar.

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by a Cantonment Magistrate stationed at the Ambálá cantonments, situated at a distance of four miles from the civil lines of Ambálá. There are also seven Honorary Magistrates in the district exercising magisterial powers within the limits of their *jágirs*. The Honorary Magistrates of Shahzádpur and Bhareli exercise powers in some of the Government villages in addition to their *jágir* villages.

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent and three Assistants, one of whom is in special charge of the Ropar sub-division.

Class of Police.	Total strength.	Distribution.	
		Standing guards.	Protective and detective.
District (Imperial) ...	734	160	575
Cantonment ...	144	...	141
Municipal ...	95	...	85
Ferry Police ...	11	...	11
Total ...	981	160	875

The strength of the force, as given in Table No. I. of the Police Report for 1883, is shown in the margin.

In addition to this force, 2,366 village watchmen are entertained and paid by a cess upon the revenue of the village. The *thána*s or principal police jurisdictions and the *chaukis* or police outposts are distributed as follows:—

chiefs, but this difficulty was removed by the further changes introduced in 1849. In 1853 the regular settlement operations were extended, under Mr. Melvill, to the northern tahsils, and the settlement of the whole district, as then constituted, was completed and sanctioned in 1855.

In the Thanesar district, Summary Settlements were effected in each portion, as it came under British rule. The first regular settlements were made separately, in two divisions, at distinct periods, and by different officers. The western, or Kailal, portion (now in the Karnal district) was, for a short time after 1846, treated as a separate district, and was first brought under regular settlement in 1846 by Captain Abbott, whose proceedings began and ended within the year. This assessment, however, was never reported for sanction, doubts existing from the first as to its fairness. The portion of the district comprising the estates of Thanesar and Ladhwa was first assessed by Mr. Wynyard. Here too doubts were soon raised as to the equity of the assessment, and in 1853 (Kailal being by this time incorporated into the Thanesar district), a revision of assessment in the whole Thanesar district was entrusted to Captain Larkins, then Deputy Commissioner. His assessment was completed and reported upon in 1856. It soon appeared, however, that though Captain Larkins had granted considerable remissions, the assessment was still in parts too high, and further reductions were directed to be granted. This operation was carried out by Captain Busk, who reported the results in 1859. The assessment, however, was still too high, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in its realization. Accordingly, at the suggestion of Mr. Roberts, then Financial Commissioner, who pronounced the condition of the district to be a blot upon British administration, it was determined to effect another revision. This revision was reported by Captain Elphinstone in 1860; but was again pronounced unsatisfactory, and a further revision ordered. This was effected by Captain Davies, who reported its completion in 1862. The settlement was then finally sanctioned. The sanction accorded to the separate settlements of the several portions of the district were so arranged that their periods should expire together at the end of March 1880. The whole district is now under revision of settlement.

Table No. XXIX. gives figures for the principal items and

Chapter V.

Administration
and Finance.

Settlements of land
revenue.

Source of revenue.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Statistics of land revenue.
Surplus warrant talabah	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	
Peacock	78	70	
Gold washings	141	143	
Water mills	344	325	
Revenue fines and forfeitures	84	60	
Other items of miscellaneous land revenue	103	124	

the totals of land revenue collections since 1880-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown in the margin. Table

No. XXXI. gives details of balances, remissions and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX. shows the amount of unassigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV. gives the areas upon which the present land revenue

Chapter V.
Administration and Finance.
Revenue, taxation, and registration.
 tahsils, and of the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners at the *Sadr* station ; the *Tahsildars* of the district, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools, and Executive Engineer are *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner is President. Table No. XLV. gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown below. The ferrics, bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at pages 55, 56 ; and the cattle-pounds at page 59. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII.

Income from Provincial Properties for the last five years.

Source of income.	1877-78.	1878-79	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferrics with boat bridges ..	1,590	1,660	861	1,100	1,105
Ferrics without boat bridges ..	5,651	5,913	3,020	5,342	5,494
Staging bungalows, &c. ..	956	1,035	990	1,118	1,001
Encamping-grounds, &c. ..	1,802	2,187	2,062	1,653	1,910
Cattle-pounds ..	4,058	2,932	3,211	3,335	3,287
Nazul properties ..	211	162	189	217	221
Total	14,328	13,589	12,336	12,995	13,048

Settlements of land revenue.

In the days of the empire, the Ambala district formed part of the “*sālā*” of Sardhind. The revenue was then regularly assessed, but the statistics of the settlement are not procurable. Part were lost in the period of anarchy that preceded the consolidation of the Sikh power, and the rest were made away with by the jealousy of the Patiala chief, who did not wish them to fall into the hands of the British Government. Among the Sikhs there was no such thing as an assessment. The almost universal system was to collect the revenue in kind from the person actually in possession. Two-fifths of the gross produce was the ordinary proportion which they took in the Cis-Sutlaj States. But where the soil was very poor, or in special cases, where, for instance, the occupants were Sikhs, this rate was lowered to one-third or even one-fourth. In Jalandhar the proportion was as high as one-half, but it did not in any case exceed two-fifths in the Ambala district.

Summary settlements of the land revenue were effected at various times for such parts of the district as lapsed prior to 1846 ; in the next year, 1847, the preliminary operations of a regular settlement were set on foot, under Mr. Wynyard, in the southern *tahsils* of the district as then constituted. At first the proceedings of the Settlement Officer were much embarrassed by the doubtful nature of his instructions as to the assessment of the large tracts still in the hands of Sikh

Chapter V. of the district is assessed. The incidence of the fixed demand per acre, at it stood in 1878-79, was Rs. 1-6-4 on cultivated, Rs. 1-0-10 on culturable, and Re. 0-12-11 on total area. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI.—Balances, remissions and *takávi* advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIIIa.—Registration. The instalments of revenue and the cesses are noticed below at page 65.

Administration and Finance. Gains or losses by alluvion and diluvion of less than 10 per cent. of the village area have hitherto been disregarded as affecting the assessment. It is proposed in future to take up all such cases individually where the people have recorded their agreement.

Statistics of land revenue. Table No. XVII. shows the area and income of Government estates; while Table No. XIX. shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed in Chapter IV. (page 50).

Instalments and cesses. Table No. XXX. shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each *tahsíl* as the figures stood in 1881-82. The principal assignees have already been noticed in Chapter III. (page 40).

Di-alluvion rule. Table No. XXXVII. gives figures for the Government and aided, high, middle and primary schools of the district. There is a Government district school at Ambála and another at Jagádhri. There are 11 middle schools situated at Mullána, Thánesar, Sháhábád, Ládwa, Búria, Biláspur, Kharar, Mani Májra, Sadhaura, Nariángarh and Morinda; one aided school at Ropar, a girls' school at Kharar, and another at Chunni. In addition to these there are 64 primary schools. There is also at Ambála the Government Wards' school, which is separately described below. The district lies within the Ambála circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Ambála. Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education collected at the census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at pages 34—37.

Education. The Wards' school was first started by Major Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of Ambála (1866), as a local one, and was intended chiefly for the sons of *Sardárs* of the Ambála district; but it is now open to the sons of the native gentlemen of good social position from all provinces. The education given comprises instruction in English, Persian, Urdu, History, Geography, Mathematics, and such other branches of learning as may be required. Particular attention is also paid to games and out-door exercises of every description. The pupils all live in the school compound, and each maintains a separate establishment. The Superintendent, who is an English gentleman, has control over each pupil's household, personal expenses, and education; competent masters assist him in the school room. The management of the school is in the hands of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

Government Wards' Institute, Ambála city.

Chapter V.

Administration
and Finance.

Ecclesiastical.

Troops and
cantonments.

There is a large church in the Ambala cantonment capable of seating more than 1,000 persons, which is reputed the finest in the Panjab. In the Sadr Bazar there is a small church, frequented principally by Eurasians, and a church and school belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission. There is also a small church in the civil station belonging to the same Mission. In addition to the above, there are in the cantonment a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian Chapel. There is a resident Chaplain at Ambala, and also a Deacon; and there is a resident Roman Catholic Priest and a Presbyterian Minister.

The ordinary garrison of Ambala consists of two Batteries R.H.A., one British Cavalry Regiment, one Battalion of a British Infantry Regiment, one Native Cavalry and one Native Infantry Regiment. The strength of the garrison as it stood in 1883

is shown in the margin. In the hot season, however, it is customary to send up half the British Infantry Battalion to Solon, both on account of its better climate and lower temperature, and because the Infantry barracks at Ambala are not constructed for a complete regiment. For

about four months in the cold season the troops from the hill stations in the Division, two complete Battalions, and a Mountain Battery, in addition to the half Battalion from Solon, are usually brought down and encamped at Ambala for manoeuvres. The Native Infantry Regiment quartered at Ambala is always one of the two Pioneer Regiments of the Bengal Army. Ambala cantonment is the head-quarter station of the Sarhind Division.

Ambala is also the head-quarters of a Transport Depôt. The depôt transport consists of 20 Government elephants, 100 hired camels, and 250 Government mules. Besides these, the British Infantry Battalion and the Native Cavalry Regiment stationed in Ambala are each provided with half transport; these two regiments having between them 102 hired camels, 108 Government mules, and 13 light carts, each of which is drawn by one mule. For the rest any additional transport that might be required at any time for military purposes would have to be obtained through the interposition of the civil authorities. The Ambala cantonment is quite open on all sides, and is not provided with any fort or other means of defence. The water-supply is brought in by an aqueduct from some wells about seven miles north-east of cantonments.

The Sindh, Panjab and Delhi Railway runs through the district, and a branch line from Ropar to Nalagarh under the charge of the District Traffic Manager at Ambala cantonments. The head office of this railway is at Lahore. The portion of the

Head-quarters
of other
departments.

Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.
2 Batteries R. H. A.	10	314
1 British Cavalry Regiment	21	126
1 British Infantry "	23	663
1 Native Cavalry "	9	529
1 Native Infantry "	9	522
Staff" of Division and of station, A. M. Department, Commissariat, P. W. Department, &c., &c.,	25	..
Total . . .	100	3,037

an aqueduct from the Ghaggar, the water being raised to the required level by means of steam pumps. The cantonment lies four miles to the south-east of the city, and between it and the cantonments lies the civil station, the latter being about a quarter of a mile from the city. Here there are no residents beyond the district staff. The Commissioner of the Division resides and holds his court in cantonments. Both the civil station and cantonments are prettily wooded, and contain avenues of fine old *shisham* and *pipal* trees.

Ambala was founded probably during the 14th century, and the founder is supposed to be one Amba Rājpūt, from whom it derives its name. It seems more likely, however, that the name is a corruption of "Ainbwālā," or the Mango-village, judging from the number of mango groves that exist in its immediate neighbourhood. The town rose to no importance either in Imperial or Sikh times. In 1809, when the Cis-Sutlaj States came under British protection, the estate of Ambala was held by Daya Kaur, widow of Sardār Gurbaksh Singh, who had died in 1783. The town had been originally conquered by one Sangat Singh, but was treacherously wrested from him by Gurbaksh Singh, whom he had entrusted with its guardianship. Daya Kaur was temporarily ejected by Ranjit Singh in 1808, but was restored by General Ochterlony. On her death, which occurred in 1823, the state lapsed to the British Government, and the town was fixed upon as the residence of the Political Agent for the Cis-Sutlaj States. In 1843 the present cantonment was established, and in 1849 Ambala became the headquarters of a district and division under the newly formed Panjab Administration.

The municipality of Ambala was first constituted in 1862. It is now a municipality of the 2nd class. The Committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, Civil Surgeon, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, District Superintendent of Police, and senior resident representative of the Educational Department. There are six other members, all of whom are selected by the Deputy Commissioner. Table No. XLV. shows the income of the municipality for the last five years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied at various rates on goods brought within municipal limits. Ambala is well situated in a commercial point of view, about midway between the Jumna and Sutlaj, just at the point where the Grand Trunk Road and the Punjab and Delhi Railway meet. At the present time its importance is enhanced by the fact that it is the nearest station on the line to the summer seat of the Government at Simla. Owing to its central position and the number of European residents, and of travellers that pass through it on their way to and from the hills, the Ambala cantonment boasts of a larger number of English shops than any other place, excepting Simla itself, in the Panjab, and a brisk trade in European commodities is constantly carried on. The city is a considerable grain mart, receiving grain in large quantities, both from the districts and

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments,

Ambala town,
Description.

History.

Taxation,
trade, &c.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTON-
MENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.
General statistics
of towns.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the places shown in the margin were returned as the towns of the Ambala district. The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII., while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX. and its Appendix and Table No. XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Ambala town-
Description.

The town of Ambala lies in north latitude $30^{\circ} 21'$ and east longitude $76^{\circ} 52'$, and contains a population of 26,159 souls. It is the head-quarters of the Ambala district, and is situated in the open plain three miles to the east of the Ghaggar. The city itself is unwalled, and consists of two portions known as the old and new town. The latter has sprung up since the location of the cantonments, and consists of a main street, straight and about 30 feet wide, which was laid out by Sir George Clerk when Political Agent. In the old town the streets are as usual narrow, dark and tortuous. The principal streets are paved with *kankar*, and drained by open side drains. The water-supply is obtained from wells sunk in close proximity to four large tanks situated on the south side of, and outside, the town. All the other wells have dried up since the diversion of the Tāngri stream which formerly ran through the town, and the water-supply is consequently very deficient. Several projects have been discussed at various times for remedying this evil, and two have been tried and failed. It is now in contemplation to construct

Total.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ambala	Ambala ..	67,193	33,570	26,159
Kharar	Kharar ..	1,357	723	2,324
Jagādhrī	Jagādhrī ..	12,00	6,511	5,489
Burā	Burā ..	7,411	3,775	3,636
Nariūgarh	Nariūgarh ..	10,703	5,542	5,262
Pipli	Pipli ..	10,218	5,001	5,127
	Shāhābād ..	6,005	3,117	2,898
	Thānesar ..	4,051	2,223	1,833
	Rādarū ..	3,001	2,149	1,913
	Lādīn ..	3,004	1,945	1,473
	Phōva ..	10,420	6,171	1,355
Ropar	Ropar ..			

basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census :—

YEAR.	BIRTH RATES.			DEATH RATES.		
	Persons.	MALES.	FEmaLES.	Persons.	MALES.	FEmaLES.
		MALES.	FEmaLES.		MALES.	FEmaLES.
1863	—	—	—	—	—	—
1864	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	—	—	—	—	—	—
1868	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869	—	—	—	—	—	—
1870	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average	—	—	—	—	—	—

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Kharar is a small town, containing 4,265 inhabitants, situated on the road from Ambala to Ropar, 25 miles north of Ambala. It is the head-quarters of a *tahsil* and *thana*, but the place is of no importance, apart from its official position. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and

is derived from octroi collections. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Jagadhri is situated 37 miles south-east of Ambala and three miles to the north of the Sindh, Panjab and Delhi Railway, and is the head-quarters of a *tahsil* and *thana*. The municipality is represented by a 3rd class Committee of nine members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom six are non-official. The income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Jagadhri is a town of some importance. It has a population of 12,300 inhabitants. It owes its importance to Rāi Singh of Bāuria, who conquered it in the Sikh times, and encouraged the commercial and manufacturing classes to settle here. It was utterly destroyed by Nūdir Shāh, but was rebuilt in 1783 by the same Rāi Singh. It lapsed to the British Government in 1829, together with the territory

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Population and vital statistics.

Kharar town.

Jagadhri town.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Taxation, trade, &c.

Institutions.

Population and vital statistics.

from the independent states to the west, and exporting it both up and down-country. It carries on a considerable trade in the hill products, ginger, turmeric, &c. From the south, it imports English cloth and iron, and from the Panjab proper, salt, wool, and woolen and silk manufactures. In return it manufactures and exports cotton goods, especially *daris*, in considerable quantities. This, however, is the only manufacture of any note. A more detailed notice of some of the industries of the town will be found in Mr. Kipling's note given at page 52.

In the civil station there is the Government Wards' School, and in the town itself is a Government district school, and a school attached to the American Mission. These have been already described. The district offices lie about a mile-and-a-half to the west of the civil station, and about half a mile to the south-west of the town. They consist of a court house and treasury, the latter being in a separate building from the court house, and a detached police office. This last building was erected in 1883. There is also a gaol for about 700 prisoners, and a dispensary. In cantonments there is the church, which is reputed the finest in the Panjab, and is capable of seating more than 1,000 persons; the Sarhind Club, which is maintained by the residents; and a large railway station; while several good hotels and a staging bungalow provide ample accommodation for travellers. At the north-east end of the cantonments are the Puget Park gardens. In the *sadr bazar*, there is a small church frequented principally by Eurasians; and a church and school belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town {	1868 1881	50,610 67,163	30,057 30,330	19,592 29,133
Municipal limits ... {	1868 1875 1881	21,043 20,228 20,777	...	...

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Ambala town ... {	21,027	20,160
Civil lines ... {		618
Cantonments ... {	20,623	10,686

enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the opposite margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sox will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are as follows, tho

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within

which the

enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the opposite margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the

exempted from the reforms of 1879, and allowed to retain independent jurisdiction after the reduction of the other chiefs to the position of *jagirdars*. Part of the estate has since lapsed, but the remainder is still held as a *jagir* by Jiwan Singh, the present representative of the family, who is also an Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Civil Judge. There is a handsome fort inside the town, the residence of the *Sardar*. The municipality is represented by a 3rd-class Committee consisting of seven members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, four of whom are non-official. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. A considerable manufacture of country cloth is carried on here, but there is no trade of any consequence. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. The

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town . . . {	1868 1881	8,751 7,411	4,773 3,873	4,978 3,538
Municipal limits . . . {	1868 1875 1881	8,351 8,197 7,111	......	......

population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Sadhaura is a small town situated near the hills, 26 miles east of Ambala, on the Nakti or Sadhaurawali Nadi. The town is one of some antiquity, dating back to the time of Mahānād of Ghazni, but is now of no political importance. It is the scene of a yearly fair at the shrine of a Muhammadan saint named Shāh Kinnais. This fair takes place on the 10th of Rabi-ul-Sani and four following days; the attendance is estimated at 20,000 persons. There is a shrine here and also a middle school. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members, of whom four are non-official, all appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Course country cloth is manufactured to a considerable extent in the town, and it has a local trade in country produce. The population as

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Buria town.

Sadhaura town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town . . . {	1868 1881	11,174 11,791	5,811 5,612	6,363 6,172
Municipal limits . . . {	1868 1875 1881	11,174 11,592 10,591	......	......

houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are as follows, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census:—

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Jagádhri town.

of which it was the capital. It is the head-quarters of a *tahsil* and *thána*, and has an excellent rest-house.

The town imports copper and iron from the hills and from Calcutta and Bombay, and considerable manufactures are carried on in these metals. Vessels and tools of various descriptions are exported both into the North-Western Provinces and into the Panjab. It has been already noted, in the description of the special industries of the district by Mr. Lockwood Kipling, inserted at Chapter IV., page 52, that Jagádhri has a well-deserved reputation for brass-ware. Ornamental lamps and other forms of brassware are exceptionally well made. Borax, brought from the hills, is here refined and exported to Bengal. Oxide of lead is also manufactured for use by goldsmiths, and in native medicine. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by

religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per millo of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census :—

Year.	BIRTH RATES.			DEATH RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.		Males.	Females.
1868	15	11	...
1869	25	25	24
1870	17	16	37
1871	33	36	21
1872	...	29	19	22	22	18
1873	...	29	18	23	21	18
1874	...	39	17	33	33	35
1875	...	40	20	33	31	30
1876	...	28	15	26	25	21
1877	...	32	18	21	19	11
1878	...	26	11	33	32	69
1879	...	20	10	67	63	54
1880	...	27	17	29	29	33
1881	...	39	23	36	31	37
Average	...	31	17	32	30	29

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Búria town.

The town of Búria is situated near the west bank of the Janná canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north of the Panjab and Delhi Railway. It contains a population of 7,411 souls. Búria is an ancient town, built in the time of the Emperor Humáyún. It was taken by the Sikhs about 1760, and became the head-quarters of a considerable chiefship; one of those nine which were

Year.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1861	30	29	29	5	12	11
1862	31	29	29	12	11	12
1863	30	29	29	17	15	15
1864	31	29	29	23	15	22
1865	32	29	35	12	22	21
1866	31	29	30	15	22	21
1867	31	29	29	15	22	22
1868	31	29	29	15	22	22
1869	31	29	29	15	21	21
1870	31	29	29	15	21	21
1871	31	29	29	15	21	21
1872	31	29	29	15	21	21
1873	31	29	29	15	21	21
1874	31	29	29	15	21	21
1875	31	29	29	15	21	21
1876	31	29	29	15	21	21
1877	31	29	29	15	21	21
1878	31	29	29	15	21	21
1879	31	29	29	15	21	21
1880	31	29	29	15	21	21
1881	31	29	29	15	21	21
Average	31	29	29	15	21	21

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Thāne-ār is situated 25 miles south of Ambala, on the Saraswati, and is one of the oldest and most celebrated places in India; though it is first mentioned under its present name of Thāne-ār by Huen Thāung, the Chinese pilgrim of the seventh century. The name was originally *Shāneśvara*, and is derived by General Cunningham "either from the *Shāna*, or shade of *Iṣvara*, or Mahadeva, or from the junction of his names of *Shāna* and *Iṣvara*, or from *Shāna*, and *Nar*, a lake." The fame and sanctity of the spot, however, arises more from its connection with the Pāndus than from its possession of a temple of Mahadeva. This part of the history has been already alluded to. Huen Thāung represents Thāne-ār in his time as the capital of a separate kingdom, 1,167 miles in circuit. The name of the king is not mentioned, but he was tributary to Kūnuj. If Huen Thāung's measurements are correct, the kingdom must have stretched from the Sutlaj to the Ganges, and southwards as far as Pākpatan in the Montgomery district.

Of the Muhammadan era there is nothing to be recorded, beyond the fact that in A.D. 1011 the town was taken and sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni, on the occasion of his sixth invasion of India. At the time of the disintegration of the Muhammadan empire, Thāne-ār was seized upon by Mith Singh, a Jat Sikh from the Mānjha. His nephews, Bhag Singh and Bhanga Singh, further increased the family estate, which were enjoyed until 1850, when they lapsed to Government on failure of heirs. In June 1849, when sovereign powers were taken from the Chā-Sutlaj chief, Thāne-ār for a time had become the head-quarters of a British district. This, however, was broken up in 1862, and from that time Thāne-ār has rapidly declined in importance, so much so that the whole town is falling into ruin. Even its religious festivals are declining. The sanitary arrangements introduced by the British authorities to prevent the spread of disease are said to be most unpopular, and to deter large numbers of pilgrims from attending. The numbers, which formerly used to be as high as 500,000, dwindled in 1871 to about 60,000, and

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Shāhālsād town.

Thāne-ār town.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Sadhaura town.

Year.	BIRTH RATE.			DEATH RATE.		
	Persons.	Males.		Persons.	Males.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1866	8	9	7
1869	28	21	27
1870	21	25	22
1871	29	30	29
1872	..	11	10	30	31	28
1873	..	10	20	32	35	32
1874	..	10	18	34	33	31
1875	..	11	21	36	36	30
1876	..	11	21	19	13	23
1877	..	10	21	22	22	21
1878	..	29	15	35	31	36
1879	..	10	19	11	9	11
1880	..	21	11	22	21	21
Average	..	31	18	31	29	32

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Shahabad town

Shahabad is situated on the Grand Trunk Road 16 miles south of Ambala, and is the head-quarters of a *thana* or police jurisdiction. The town was founded by one of the followers of the Emperor Ala-ud-din Ghori about A.D. 1086. Its population, consisting principally of Muhammadans, amounts to 10,218. The founder of the Sikh family of Shishabād was one Karam Singh, who emigrated from the Māujhā in 1759. Half the estate was resumed by Government on failure of heirs in 1863. The remainder, to the value of about Rs. 9,000 a year, is shared between two cousins, representatives of another branch of the family. The estates originally formed part of the Thanesar district. The greater part of the town is well built of brick, and is ornamented by several large residences, the property of Sikh *Sardars*. There is an encamping-ground and an old Government rest-house for troops, which is now used as a school. The Municipal Committee consists of nine members, of whom six are non-official, all appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived entirely from octroi duties. The inhabitants of Shishabād are principally agricultural, and it has no manufactures, nor any trade beyond the local grain trade. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	{ 1868 1881	11,678 10,218	6,125 7,091	5,256 5,127
Municipal limits	{ 1868 1875 1881	11,678 11,660 10,218	......	......

in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death rates per millo of population since 1868 are given on the next page, the basis of enumeration being in every case the figures of the most recent census.

worn-out Hindus who crawl to the Kurukshetra to die within its sacred precincts.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX, of the Census Report of 1881.

Radaur is a small town containing 4,091 inhabitants, situated on the road from Thanesar to Jagadhri, 10 miles south-east of Ambala. It is the head-quarters of a *thana*, but otherwise of no importance. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi collections. The

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Thanesar town.

Radaur town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868 1875 1881	5,025 5,025 4,943	2,522 2,522 2,443	2,503 2,503 2,500
Municipal limits ... {	1868 1875 1881	5,025 5,025 4,943	2,522 2,522 2,443	2,503 2,503 2,500

by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX, of the Census Report of 1881.

Ladwa is a small municipal town, containing 4,061 inhabitants, situated 33 miles to the south-east of Ambala, on the *kachcha* road from Pipli to Radaur. This town formerly belonged to Raja Ajit Singh; but in 1846 his estates were confiscated in consequence of his conduct during the Lahore campaign, and pension was granted to his two sons. The family is now extinct. An old fort, which was the residence of the Raja, still exists, and is a substantial old building. Ladwa is the head-quarters of a *thana*, and contains a primary school. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi collections.

Ladwa town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868 1875 1881	4,279 4,279 4,261	2,272 2,272 2,153	2,027 2,027 2,113
Municipal limits ... {	1868 1875 1881	4,278 4,278 4,261	2,271 2,271 2,153	2,027 2,027 2,113

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The

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Thánesar town.

in June 1872, although the occasion was said to be a very solemn one, and more than 100,000 people were expected, less than 22,000 paid the toll; and allowing for some who may have escaped payment, the total number can hardly have exceeded 30,000. The toll alluded to is a tax of three *pie* levied from each pilgrim to defray the expenses of conservancy and police. Another cause assigned for the diminished attendance is the effect of the railway communications. It is said that, whereas in former days great men used to march to Thánesar with small armies of followers and attendants, they now come by rail with a few servants to the nearest station, and return in the same way. The present town consists of an old ruined fort, about 1,200 feet square at the top, having the modern town on a mound to the east, and a suburb on another mound to the west. Altogether the old mounds occupy a space nearly a mile in length and about 2,000 feet in breadth. To the south of the town lies a space called Darrá, now open, but bearing traces of having been built over in former years, and beyond this lies the sacred lake. This bears several names: Brahma-Sar, Ráma-hrad, Víyú or Víyava-Sar, and Pavana-Sar. It is an oblong sheet of water, 3,546 feet in length from east to west, and 1,900 feet in breadth. It is believed that, during eclipses of the moon, the waters of all other tanks visit this tank at Thánesar, so that he who bathes in it at the moment of eclipse, obtains the additional merit of bathing in all the other tanks at the same time. For this and other reasons the great Thánesar tank is the centre of attraction for most pilgrims, but around it for many miles is holy ground. Popular belief declares the holy places connected with the Pándavas and Kauravas, and other heroes of antiquity, to be 360 in number, and General Cunningham is inclined to believe that this number is not exaggerated. The attendance of visitors is not confined to the great festivals. At all seasons of the year, a stream of worshippers is kept up at the shrines of Thánesar and the Kurukshetra. Of the numbers of these no record can be attempted, but they probably equal during the years the numbers who attend on the occasions of the eclipse festivals.

The Municipal Committee consists of eight members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom five are non-official. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. The trade of Thánesar has never been great, and such as was, has much declined since the construction of the Grand Trunk Road, which leaves Thánesar several miles to the west. The old imperial road of Muhammadan times passed through the town, and caused it to be the *entrepôt* of the local trade. The principal inhabitants at present are Hindu priests, who support themselves by contributions collected at festival times, supplemented by the exertions of emissaries dispersed as mendicants throughout the country. The whole town and neighbourhood has a dilapidated air, and is reputed to be most unhealthy. The high death-rate, however, is undoubtedly to be attributed to some extent to the numbers of

Superintendent of Police stationed here, and the usual canal staff. Two important religious fairs—one Muhammadan and the other Hindu—take place annually at Ropar. The public buildings are the Assistant Commissioner's Court, the *tahsil* and *thana*, a post office and a staging bungalow. There is also a Government aided school and a dispensary. The Municipal Committee consists of 10 members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom six are non-official. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Ropar is an important mart of exchange between the hills and plains, and carries on a considerable trade in gram, sugar and indigo. Salt is largely imported from the Salt Range mines, and exported to the hills in return for iron, ginger, potatoes, turmeric, opium and *charas*. Country cloth, also, woven in the town, is largely exported to the hills. The smiths of Ropar have a reputation for the manufacture of hooks and other small articles of iron. The population as ascertained

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1863	8,710	4,011	4,699
	1881	10,326	5,171	5,155
Municipal limits	1863	8,700	..	..
	1872	10,281	..	..
	1881	10,324	..	..

at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are

shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census:—

YEAR.	BIRTH RATES.			DEATH RATES.		
	Persons.	Male.	Females.	Persons.	Male.	Females.
		Persons.	Male.		Persons.	Females.
1868
1869
1870
1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
Average
	23	13	13	31	33	30

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Mani Majra, though not classed as a town, was till lately of some local importance. It is situated 23 miles due north of Ambala, close to the foot of the hills. Nothing is known of its

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantounments.

Ropar town.

Mani Majra.

Chapter VI.**Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.****Rihova town.**

constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Rihova is situated on the Sarassuti, 14 miles to the west of Thanesar, and is the head-quarters of a *thana*. The ancient name of this town was Prithu Daka; it stands within the boundaries of the Kurukshetra, and is regarded as second in sanctity to Thanesar alone. The town has a very picturesque appearance when viewed from the banks of the river, and contains numerous Hindu temples of elegant design and imposing appearance. The houses are built of burnt brick, and there is a palace formerly occupied by the Kaithal Raja, but now used as a rest-house for officers; a large fair is held here annually for bathing in the Sarassuti, the number of persons attending being usually from 20,000 to 25,000. Both sexes come to the fair, but it is essentially a place where widows assemble to bewail the loss of their husbands, and hence women are always in the majority. The women, after performing their ablutions, assemble in circles of 30 to 50, and chant a mournful dirge, beating their thighs, breasts and heads in concord, while one woman conducts the ceremony by giving them the tune. This goes on day after day as long as the *melu* lasts. The Sarassuti contains but little water, except during the rainy season, but it is dammed up about a mile below the town, and thus water is retained for bathing. It is, however, filthy in the extreme, and before the close of the fair the stench arising from it is so great as to be hardly tolerable. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of whom five are non-officials appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived entirely from

actori duties. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The

constitution of the

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town...{	1868	3,693	2,623	1,661
	1875	3,103	1,935	1,173
Municipal limits...{	1868	3,675	..	..
	1875	3,569	..	..
	1881	3,108	..	..

population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. —

Ropar town.

Ropar is the head-quarters of a sub-division of the Ambala district. It is situated on the Sutlej, 43 miles north of Ambala, and has a population of 10,326. The town is one of considerable antiquity, and was formerly known as Rup Nagar. It formed part of the dominions of the Sikh chief Hari Singh, and in 1792 came to his son Charat Singh; his estates were confiscated in 1846 in consequence of the part taken by the family in the Sikh war of 1845. Ropar is important as being the site of the head-works of the Sutlej Canal. The Assistant Commissioner in civil charge of the sub-division has his head-quarters here. There is also an Assistant District

The elevation of the lakes is about 2,000 feet. The village and fort of Merni lie considerably higher on the mountain side. A hill divides the lakes, but there is evidently some hidden communication, for it has been noticed that when water is drawn off from one, the level of the other also is affected. The larger lake is about 600 yards long by 500 broad, and the other about 400 yards either way. The depth varies from 20 to 25 feet. The people look upon the lakes as sacred; and there is a ruined temple in honour of Krishna on the banks of the larger lake, which is yearly the scene of a considerable gathering.

The original rulers of Kutáha, as far back as tradition reaches, were certain Rájpút *Thákurs*, who held it, parcelled out into 14 small estates. Each of these estates was called a *bhoj*. The sub-division thus effected exists to the present day. The *bhoj* is still the unit of sub-division, and each still retains much the same boundaries which it had in the old Rájpút times. The *Thákurs* owed allegiance to the Rájás of Sarmaur, but at last appear to have asserted independence, whereupon the Sarmaur Rája called in the aid of some Rájpút adventurers from Hindústán. Kutáha was subdued, and made over by the Rája to Partib Chand, one of his Rájpút allies, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage. Partib Chand's family held Kutáha for 11 generations. The Náhan Rája then attempting to oust them, they procured help from Delhi. The leader sent to their relief was Hakim Kásim Khán. He expelled the Sarmaur Rája, but usurped the power for himself. These events took place about the middle of the 17th century. Kásim Khán's descendants ruled Kutáha for about 100 years, but were at last ousted by the Sarmaur Rájá, who once more obtained possession, and held it until the beginning of the present century. He then in turn was ousted by the Gorkhás, who held possession for nearly four years. This followed the Gorkhá campaign of 1814-15, which placed the whole of Sarmaur at the disposal of the British Government. Kutáha was bestowed upon Mr Jásir Khán, who then represented the family of Kásim Khán, in consideration of his ancient title and certain services which he rendered during the war. His descendants still enjoy the revenues of the tract. At first they ruled it almost independently, but in 1849, Kutáha came under the reforms by which all the Cis-Sutlaj chiefs lost their sovereign power. Since that time the family have been simple *jágirdárs*. Their estates include the plain as well as the hill portion of the *pargana*.

The castes of the inhabitants are few. Among them the Kanets (Rájpúts, but of depraved origin), Bháts (inferior Bráhmins), Gújars, and a low caste, called Kolís, are the most important. They are a simple, quiet race, deeply devoted to their homes, and seldom visiting the plains. The proprietors are principally Kanets and Bháts. Proprietary right is clung to with more than Indian tenacity. It never dies away. A man may abscond and his family be absent for a hundred years; yet his name will be kept in remembrance, and on the return of his

Appendix.

The Kutáha
pargana.

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Cantoneaments.

Mani Májra.

history before the Sikh period. But after the death of Zain Khán, Governor of Sarhind, in 1762 A.D., and the break up of the Imperial power, one Gharib Dás, a Sikh leader, seized upon 84 villages which his father had held as a revenue officer under the empire. Mani Májra became the capital of the new principality, which was further extended by the seizure of the fortress of Pinjaur. This, however, was afterwards wrested from Mani Májra by the Patiala Rája. Gharib Dás died in 1783, leaving two sons, Gopál Singh and Parkash Chand. The elder of these did excellent service in 1809, and again in the Gorkha campaign of 1814. He received at his own request, in lieu of other reward, the title of Rája. He died in 1860. The jágir, then worth Rs. 39,000 a year, finally lapsed to Government in 1875 on the death of the late Rája Bhagwán Singh without proper heirs; and the importance of the place has since rapidly declined.

The shrine of Mansa Dövi, situated a few miles to the north of the town, is yearly a centre of attraction to large numbers of worshippers. The shrine formerly was in the Náhan territory. On one occasion, however, the stream which supplied the pilgrims with water was cut off by some of the hill tribes, and great distress occasioned. At this crisis, Gurbakhsh Singh, Rája of Mani Májra, most opportunely dreamed that the goddess appeared to him, and directed him to establish her shrine in his territory. He obeyed the call with alacrity, and was rewarded by the realization of considerable profit from the annual fair. As many as 40,000 people, of whom perhaps one-half are pilgrims from a distance, are computed to attend the festival, which takes place on the 8th of Chait and four following days.

The local industries are the manufacture of various articles from bamboo, and cutting mill-stones, of which a large quantity are annually turned out. A small trade also is carried on with the hills in country produce, especially gingor and spices.

APPENDIX.

The Kutáha pargana.

The Kutáha pargana is bounded on the west by the valley of Pinjaur and on the north and east by the Náhan or Sarmaur hills. On the south-west it projects for some distance into the plains. The town of Kutáha itself, which gives its name to the pargana, is in the plains. The hill portion, 97 square miles in extent, is almost semi-circular in shape, its base resting on the plains. Its population, at the time of Settlement, was 5,660 souls, giving an average of 58 per square mile. The hills run in two parallel ranges, continuations, apparently, of the Siwálik ranges of Náhan, from south-east to north-west. Between them the ground is broken by projecting spurs, but through the bottom of the valley the Ghaggar makes its way, receiving the drainage of both the ranges. It is on these hills that the forest of Morai, already alluded to, is situated, and in the midst of it, among the spurs of the hills, lie two lakes of considerable size.

spleen, and goitre to the villages irrigated by it. The land irrigated by *kúls* is styled *kuláhu*, in distinction from *obar*, a term which corresponds to the *baráni*, or unirrigated lands of the plains. *Obar* land is further subdivided into two kinds, *toda* and *khil*. *Toda* land is that which is built up into hanging fields, one field above another, like steps against the steep hill side. *Khil* is land broken up on the highest upland slopes. *Kuláhu* is mostly on a level with the river bed at the bottom of a valley, and is comparatively even. *Toda* land is irrigated sometimes from the smaller streams, which flow for a few hours only after heavy rain. The cultivation of *khil* land is peculiar, and resembles the *dahiya* cultivation practised in the hills of the Central Provinces.* The jungle is cut down and burnt, and the ashes mingled with the soil, which is then turned up with a small hoe. After one or two harvests the land lies fallow and no further attempt is made to cultivate, until the land is again covered with jungle.

Land in *Kutáha* is not measured. No standard, as the *bigha* or acre, is known; and the quantity of land is estimated by the amount of seed (*bij*) taken to sow it. If you ask a man how much land he cultivates, he will tell you, "so many maunds of *bij*." The quantity of seed taken to sow each field is precisely known to every cultivator, while it is only the intelligent few who know the amount of seed to the acre. The revenue is paid partly in grain and partly in money. The system of collection differs in some respects from that of the plains. Every *bhoj* has an officer styled a *kárkun*, in whom centres the fiscal supervision of all the villages composing the *bhoj*. Every village has its *mokaddam*, answering, in the main, to the village headman of the plains. But all are subordinate to the *kárkun*. This officer is responsible for the collection of the revenue of the whole *bhoj*. It is collected in the first instance by the *mokaddams*, but deposited with him to be conveyed to the Government Treasury. In a similar way, the joint responsibility for the revenue, in the plains confined to the village, here extends to the whole *bhoj*. The primary liability is upon the village; but, this failing, the whole *bhoj* becomes liable to make good the default.

The agricultural implements are few and simple in the extreme; the plough, which is small and has a slender point of iron; the *kasi*, a small kind of hoe, principally used in the *khil* cultivation; the *daránti* or sickle, which is a very substantial instrument, and intended for lopping off branches of trees, as well as for cutting the crops; and the *kuhári* or axe. The machine for pressing the sugar-cane is unique. It is called the *sál*. Two men run up a long plank, and, by throwing all their weight on to the end of it, bring it to the ground, thus forcing down a block upon the cane, which has previously been cut into small pieces and placed beneath it. The juice runs down an inclined board into an earthenware jar placed ready to receive it.

Appendix.

The *Kutáha*
pargana.

* See Central Provinces Gazetteer, pp. 280-1, heading "Mundla."

Appendix.

The Kutáha
parjana.

sons or grandsons they will be admitted again without a murmur to possession.

By religion the people of Kutáha are Hindús. There were at the time of settlement but 32 Musalmáns within their hills. Generally, they follow the orthodox Hindú law in matters of inheritance. There is, however, one curious custom among them, by which the eldest and the youngest son each receives a small portion of the father's land before division. The rest is then divided equally among them all.

Marriages are conducted according to the orthodox Hindú fashion, with the exception that the people of Kutáha are in advance of the age in the rules by which the expenses of weddings are regulated, they being made to accord with the income of the parties. Thus one of the chief motives to infanticide is wanting; and though men and boys are to the women and girls in the proportion of almost 3 to 2, yet the people are not suspected of practising this crime. Nor does polyandry, which is said to obtain in the neighbouring hills of Sámaraur, exist in Kutáha. The marriage tie, however, is not very closely adhered to. If a woman is displeased with her husband, she can leave his house unmolested. But she cannot take up her abode with another man, until the latter has paid to the husband the amount which he expended on his wedding. Should there be a dispute as to the amount, a village council is convened, and then if the lover will not pay, the woman must go to her father's house. As regards education, the people, though certainly backward, do their best to have their children taught to read and write. They club together and bring up teachers from the plains, and in this way a modicum of information is imparted.

The villages consist of clusters of huts, built one above the other on the hill sides. The houses are principally of stone, roughly built up with mud. They are flat roofed and in some parts two storied. In almost every house there is a bee-hive. A small hole is pierced in the outer wall, and a chamber formed for the bees inside. The people, however, do not eat the honey, but make it over to merchants who sell it in the plains.

There are no towns within the limits of the hills, and in five of the principal villages there are but 14 grain shops; nor has much been done to open up the resources of the tract, for it does not boast of a road passable even by a pony. Yet, rough as the country is, the valleys and the mountain ranges, especially their eastern slopes, are fairly cultivated. Irrigation is effected in two ways, by the waters of the Ghaggar, and by the spring and drainage water which is collected from the hill sides in rough receptacles of stone. Of wells, there are none in the whole *parjana*. The Ghaggar waters can of course only be applied to land lying low down in the ravines. It is conducted to it by ducts, called, here and elsewhere in this part of the country, *kuls*. The water collected at the hill sides is only available at intervals varying from one to three or four days. When sufficient has accumulated, it is distributed to the fields. The Ghaggar water is most unwholesome, and carries fever,

STATISTICAL TABLES
APPENDED TO THE
GAZETTEER
OF THE
AMBÁLA DISTRICT.
—♦—
(INDEX ON REVERSE).

Appendix.

—
The Kutaha
pargana.

The labour of cultivation in all hills of this sort is naturally very great. Apart from the labour of clearing stones from the fields, there is also the necessity for building up the side of the hill in walls, sometimes from seven to eight feet high, so as to render the cultivated surface horizontal. The building and rebuilding of these walls, as from time to time they give way under heavy rains, is an immense addition to the toil of the cultivators. The crops, too, are constantly destroyed by monkeys or bears, and cattle lost by the depredations of hyenas and even of tigers. The task of building or restoring the field walls is often more than a family can accomplish alone; and for this and similar undertakings, just as in Canada a settler will summon a "Beo" to aid in building his house, these hill men combine their labour, and do quickly and easily in a few days what would occupy the whole time and attention of a single family perhaps for weeks. Such a gathering is termed a *hel*. A drum is beaten on the surrounding hills, and messengers are sent here and there to collect as many men as may be required. The summoner of the *hel* provides food for the helpers in the early morning, at mid-day and at night; and as soon as the job is over, they return home, satisfied with the knowledge that they too will be helped as occasion requires.

The most noticeable crops are rice, ginger, turmeric and sugar-cane. The first of these is the most lucrative, but involves much labour. It is sown in March, dies down, to all appearance, in the hot weather, and revives with the rains. Turmeric is sown in much smaller quantities; it is valuable, but, like ginger, its cultivation involves very great labour. It is sown in July and cut in November. The sugar-cane of these hills is very excellent; being of that thick kind, called *paunda*, which is so much prized in the cities of the plains for eating. It is always grown upon irrigated land, and is only planted in 4 of the 14 *bhojs*. The ordinary crops are maize, cotton, *kulhi*, *mash*, *mandwa*, *urad* and *china* in the *kharif*; and wheat, barley and gram in the *rabi*, though the last is not much cultivated. The area bearing double crops is extraordinarily large. The forests are extensive, and contain bamboo, *har* and *chil* trees, and much *bhabar*, *munj*, *sarkaudah* and *chal* grass. The cattle are of the small breed usual in the hills. Goats are numerous in the lower hills: higher up they are too much exposed to the depredations of beasts of prey.

Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1853-54.	1855-56.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population	1,023,418	..
Cultivated acres	945,526	959,703
Irrigated acres	181,632	178,900
Ditto (from Government works)	9,272	6,042
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees	12,94,954	13,47,841
Revenue from land, rupees	6,83,472	7,50,255
Gross revenue, rupees	8,68,210	10,00,833
Number of kine	494,298	449,076
" sheep and goats	86,837	128,884
" camels	558	621
Miles of metalled roads	294	121
" unmetalled roads	426
" Railways	60	42
Police staff	978	1,147	1,206
Prisoners convicted	..	1,721	2,973	1,572	3,381	4,504
Civil suits,—number	..	2,709	4,344	4,678	7,177	9,623
" —value in rupees	..	2,30,803	5,21,406	3,31,030	5,60,932	4,92,669
Municipalities,—number	11
" —income in rupees	23,316	58,965
Dispensaries,—number of	4	4
" —patients	49,684	41,227
Schools,—number of	134	114	90
" —scholars	3,754	5,188	6,044

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables No. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XXI, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Rain-gauge station.	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																				
	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-70.	1860-71.	1861-72.	1862-73.	1863-74.	1864-75.	1865-76.	1866-77.	1867-78.	1868-79.	1869-80.	1870-81.	1871-82.	1872-83.	Avg.
Ambala	245	431	213	240	331	392	482	390	446	315	324	276	350	257	..	316	180	323	..	..
Jagadhri	263	578	272	250	353	601	368	519	570	485	606	294	358	306	..	320	802	400	..	..
Rupar	247	341	152	215	227	305	316	380	250	357	214	216	311	250	..	348	242	279	..	..
Kharar	249	362	221	212	322	311	416	410	271	205	440	943	273	219	..	367	169	301	..	..
Narniagarh	347	610	230	315	467	625	621	510	532	463	600	271	159	143	..	171	179	402	..	..
Pipli	163	353	145	170	220	321	430	337	297	275	233	200	271	212	..	245	150	258	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the Punjab Gazette.

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" Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	TOTAL NUMBER.			MALES, BY RELIGION.				Proportion per mille of popula- tion.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Muslim	
	Total population	1,067,263	555,272	473,001	322,063	33,011	752	163,631	1,000
6	Pattan	9,45	5,337	4,503	—	—	—	5,637	9
1	Jat	171,257	84,511	72,443	64,571	27,031	—	6,922	160
2	Rajput	92,623	49,563	42,060	14,210	118	—	36,631	28
3	Gujar	51,077	28,482	22,595	14,251	27	—	14,372	43
31	Saini	63,031	34,737	24,297	34,823	530	—	306	59
7	Arain	20,481	16,635	11,146	150	—	—	10,515	59
23	Kambal	12,483	7,194	5,721	5,018	932	—	2,624	12
17	Shekh	22,670	15,601	12,119	—	—	—	15,601	27
3	Gurkhan	63,035	35,171	28,861	34,000	189	—	170	61
21	Siryal	8,443	4,401	4,112	—	—	—	4,401	3
23	Fugra	10,431	5,265	4,813	333	16	—	5,269	10
21	Nat	14,032	8,246	5,616	5,929	200	—	2,152	14
40	Jogi	11,47	6,35	5,402	4,152	21	—	2,159	11
14	Bawra	40,093	21,713	18,381	21,120	46	539	—	33
16	Khetri	9,151	4,463	3,192	4,093	223	—	5	8
4	Chuhra	14,755	9,197	10,023	9,003	410	—	15	33
5	Chittar	110,731	75,637	65,093	70,000	5,629	—	11,539	131
9	Jatka	24,291	13,632	11,214	11,718	37	—	—	6
71	Gawaria	6,671	3,493	3,176	3,415	—	—	—	44
15	Jhawar	47,101	25,041	21,463	21,695	639	—	1,107	15
27	Lohar	10,580	6,175	4,713	5,000	197	—	3,018	24
11	Tarkhan	25,553	14,238	11,314	10,531	823	—	2,461	15
13	Kumhar	12,573	6,322	5,203	5,321	93	—	1,403	15
22	Bhoda	5,04	2,624	2,331	1,643	—	—	1,623	5
36	Ghimbira	5,618	3,244	2,884	2,078	60	—	453	5
33	Punja	6,664	3,543	3,133	3	—	—	3,514	6
21	Tale	11,077	6,457	6,140	1,21	—	—	9,316	16
11	Katal	9,037	5,571	4,259	2,958	317	—	53	3
20	Sunar	7,223	3,917	3,218	2,019	43	—	280	5
70	Nunmar	5,143	2,713	2,237	2,237	4	—	0	5

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
18	Bidoch	1,050	613	427	72	Sanal	205	127	376
35	Mochi	443	305	427	73	Sud	1,637	819	786
23	Kante	2,602	1,452	1,150	81	Gaddi	901	470	422
25	Mirra	4,493	2,478	2,197	82	Khawat	4,402	2,142	2,020
27	Ahit	1,561	1,057	505	57	Bhatlik	1,500	812	588
51	Hito	853	435	454	58	Bhatra	615	378	297
57	Mughal	633	455	379	59	Bhaligra	459	255	234
24	Qasab	2,591	1,370	1,425	90	Krayali	1,641	930	702
42	Tidlih	1,002	535	467	92	Bhatiyana	648	345	303
46	Khur	1,417	628	589	93	Raj	617	461	456
47	Miner	707	407	300	91	Bunjara	1,009	683	926
49	Bhimal	2,074	1,749	1,410	95	Sunjail	683	400	293
51	Labana	1,310	1,133	675	96	Kunchau	745	318	397
53	Malraij	1,663	1,215	748	94	Nat	1,990	999	991
55	Star	4,561	2,646	2,105	91	Kuri	3,401	2,049	1,356
57	Mer	929	516	410	162	Guraria	1,154	620	529
61	Dard	913	519	394	105	Lodha	1,428	650	672
64	Uhat	1,273	716	517	104	Bharbaunja	1,102	620	476
63	Madari	2,054	1,507	1,179	110	Kurmi	503	370	129
66	Koli	1,150	625	505	127	Jalawara	741	460	291
67	Lillari	1,312	693	619	169	Bangali	616	470	146

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	DISTRICT.			TAHSILS.						
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Ambala.	Khuram.	Jagadhri.	Narni-	Pipli.	Rupar.	Villages.
Persons	1,067,263	..	..	220,477	107,569	163,640	145,633	209,341	154,203	926,931
Males	..	529,272	..	122,988	61,858	92,387	79,295	115,700	85,046	510,198
Females	..	..	..	479,991	97,459	78,013	66,338	95,641	68,257	416,733
Hindus	659,612	392,008	307,604	132,124	110,445	116,373	103,066	142,160	85,439	614,359
Sikhs	68,442	38,921	30,521	12,107	25,010	3,283	2,512	5,020	19,341	64,611
Jains	..	1,307	752	553	570	105	291	155	29	127
Buddhists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoroastrians	..	6	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
Muslims	304,153	1,63,631	140,492	72,007	32,236	48,653	39,570	63,126	49,276	247,400
Christians	..	3,773	2,059	814	3,603	14	50	..	6	206
Others and un-specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European and Eurasian Christians	..	3,542	2,833	711	3,423	10	17	..	6	78
Sunnis	222,056	161,110	137,946	70,233	31,035	45,459	39,151	61,539	48,021	214,619
Shiahs	..	4,664	2,395	2,309	1,776	1,137	91	716	567	225
Walaabas	..	6	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	9

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIID of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Language.	District.	DISTRIBUTION BY TAHSILS.					
		Ambala.	Khuram.	Jagadhri.	Narni-	Pipli.	Rupar.
Hindustani	..	705,044	202,857	713	169,670	139,347	169,471
Bogra	..	376	103	21	4	49	54
Punjabi	..	331,313	13,669	166,860	910	1,194	20,570
Bloch	2
Phabti	..	46	37	1	1	..	5
Pahari	..	5,771	75	243	24	5,041	7
Kashmiri	..	72	43	..	..	..	376
Nepalese	..	2	2	..	..	..	24
Persian	..	30	23	..	..	2	..
English	..	9,125	8,381	8	22	..	13

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No. XIB, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

MONTH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1577.	1678.	1679.	1680.	1691.	Total.	
January	..	93	704	1,663	2,771	1,828	8,355
February	..	81	623	1,051	1,790	1,871	6,592
March	..	873	710	1,125	1,610	1,632	6,367
April	..	711	534	1,153	1,501	1,819	5,854
May	..	573	1,013	1,722	1,641	1,200	6,350
June	..	1,149	1,128	1,119	1,136	1,084	5,394
July	..	753	759	918	1,141	1,024	4,855
August	..	1,133	1,063	1,640	1,153	1,074	6,070
September	..	626	1,321	2,143	2,150	2,527	10,990
October	..	603	5,27	4,721	2,762	4,029	15,851
November	..	729	4,563	4,653	2,043	2,043	15,125
December	..	697	2,462	3,121	1,705	2,023	11,078
TOTAL	..	9,512	19,592	27,613	22,063	24,770	103,181

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
	INFIRM.		BLIND.		DEAF AND DUMB.		LEPRO.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
All religions	..	Total (Villages)	..	..	558	192	4,012	2,460	618	477	443	68
Hindus	..	214	171	2,664	2,713	53	441	597	79	261	44	44
Others	..	237	103	1,943	1,931	601	500	201	10	11	8	8
Muslims	..	13	4	174	158	41	33	10	10	150	33	33
	..	163	63	4,830	851	702	165	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables No. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
	MALES.		Females.		MALES.		Females.		Females.			
	Under in- struction	Can read and write										
All religions	..	6,291	26,716	164	824	Christian	..	194	2,325	88	366	366
Total (Villages)	..	3,643	15,757	44	111	Tahsil Amritsar	..	2,030	2,912	51	49	49
Hindus	..	3,603	12,744	47	120	Rohri	..	1,021	4,772	7	12	12
Mus.	..	423	1,213	21	54	Jallandhar	..	913	3,934	0	12	12
Jains	..	51	271	6	5	Narowal	..	632	2,937	0	12	12
Buddhist	Patiala	..	633	4,013	20	34	34
Muslims	..	1,61	3,210	40	59	Rupar	..	643	3,036	20	34	34

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	CULTIVATED.					UNCULTIVATED.					Gross area assessed.		
	IRRIGATED.		IRRIGATED BY GOV. MENT WORKS.			Unirrigated	Total cul- tivated	Grav- ier Lands.	Cultiv- able.	Un- cultiv- able.	Total un- cultivated.	Un- cultivated area assessed.	Un- cultivated area assessed by Govt.
1865-66	..	9,271	132,110	613,614	165,116	..	2,43,919	132,113	75,403	1,651,030	1,294,054	2,124	..
1870-71	..	6,012	171,464	7,059	2,03,061	97,191	168,493	410,943	717,239	1,077,337	1,347,641	2,121	..
1874-75	..	24,163	151,043	77,939	931,510	127,151	187,555	378,260	622,959	1,041,619	1,238,142	2,124	..
Tahsil details for 1876-77—
Tahsil Amritsar	..	7,006	137,233	140,239	14,162	8,397	10,049	91,027	221,265	211,619	..	..	..
.. Kharar	..	4,918	131,016	103,665	7,445	11,251	81,914	68,497	234,163	217,283	..	..	..
.. Jagulli	..	13,716	8,679	12,715	161,100	59,175	18,009	10,760	93,950	245,020	101,814	..	..
.. Nandingwali	..	4,112	1,007	129,429	..	..	11,028	132,153	145,314	254,183	130,469	..	..
.. Phill	..	1,113	110,540	77,103	131,817	35,750	131,040	10,774	257,660	486,377	254,581	..	..
.. Bular	13,477	111,151	136,620	18,102	5,397	29,682	94,291	180,211	192,642	..	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DETAILS.		SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Male.	Female.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual figures for religions.	All religions	256,391	151,000	259,263	219,332	42,012	77,746
	Hindus	150,495	96,720	167,745	100,633	25,516	60,013
	Sikhs	15,140	8,361	17,610	16,616	3,043	4,514
	Jains	229	161	338	283	87	103
	Buddhists	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Muslims	79,593	46,974	73,151	71,170	10,673	23,041
	Christians	2,513	370	390	563	41	63
Distribution of ages	All ages	4,803	2,171	1,407	5,204	722	1,021
10,000 total of ages	0-10	2,527	2,001	112	392	1	6
	10-15	2,306	3,100	1,001	4,318	23	50
	15-20	2,760	1,017	1,300	5,714	140	263
	20-25	2,537	152	6,017	9,110	346	5,01
	25-30	2,191	77	7,76	9,01	571	6,12
	30-35	1,735	60	7,603	8,153	859	1,757
	35-40	1,012	47	7,103	8,125	1,572	2,732
	40-45	922	45	6,050	7,062	2,79	5,921
	45-50	706	33	5,506	5,770	3,703	8,021
	Over 50	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS KNOWN		
	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small- pox.	Fever.
1877
1878	16,630	13,916	23,646	1	408	0,552
1879	..	15,763	12,765	24,015	18,417	42,442	103	2,042	18,314
1880	..	20,319	17,915	17,319	15,294	50,423	6	5,240	27,958
1881	..	17,925	17,614	18,563	15,700	31,203	212	118	29,619

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII, and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XIA, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January	..	1,537	1,251	2,756	3,500	2,556
February	..	1,265	1,117	2,611	3,313	2,618
March	..	1,497	1,273	2,960	2,216	2,210
April	..	1,932	1,616	2,512	1,753	2,631
May	..	1,633	2,105	4,097	2,293	2,837
June	..	1,025	2,214	2,690	2,307	1,703
July	..	1,137	1,503	17,6	1,653	1,016
August	..	1,257	1,655	2,561	2,124	1,010
September	..	1,161	2,385	4,163	3,014	1,77
October	..	1,079	4,703	6,170	5,535	4,023
November	..	1,306	6,556	6,115	5,023	3,115
December	..	1,278	3,586	3,912	2,112	1,302
Total	..	16,631	20,616	42,153	50,123	31,203

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Sanitary Report.

from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Tahsil Jagadhri.				Tahsil Narwana				Tahsil Pipili.				Tahsil Rupar.			
No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
4	4	4	4,532	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	2,850	1	1	1	708
..	..	..	..	30	20	255	22,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	100	2,810	..	..	..	..	20	30	600	23,058	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	45	2,898	54,000	60	60	3,712	45,100
375	375	16,400	239,378	208	209	14,576	252,531	340	340	30,104	276,316	280	280	12,265	92,868
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	70	12,622	107,364	48	48	7,650	42,036
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	96	7,693	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	14,881	..	..	..	..
584	584	16,504	215,050	328	328	14,830	274,783	514	514	46,324	460,377	389	389	23,653	180,711

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct

NATURE OF TENURE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Whole District.					Tahsil Ambala.				Tahsil Kharar.			
	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	
A.—ESTATES NOT BEING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES, AND PAYING IN COMMON (ZAMÍLDAR).													
III.—Paying 1,000 to 5,000 re- venue. } Held by individuals or families under the ordinary law.	9	9	9	6,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—Paying 1,000 rupees revenue } As above and under.	..	20	30	235	22,159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PROPRIETARY CULTIVATING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.													
B.—Zamíndar .. Paying the revenue and holding the land in common.	110	110	2,173	62,553	1	1	20	508	74	74	1,155	36,032	
C.—Fatídari .. The land and revenue being divided upon ancestral or customary share, subject to succession by the law of inheritance.	191	191	11,995	130,613	2	2	168	3,493	83	83	6,229	10,018	
D.—Bhágachara .. In which possession is the measure of right in all lands.	1,730	1,730	35,651	1,205,150	201	301	16,555	222,292	156	156	5,753	129,591	
E.—Mixed or inter- fert pattiwá or bhágachara. } In which the lands are held partly in severity and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share or the extent of land held in severity.	201	201	52,672	154,031	..	..	..	..	77	77	16,320	65,552	
H.—Purchasers of Government real estate paying Revenue direct to Government and not included in any previous class.	9	9	96	7,678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I.—Government whole, received or not assigned.	6	..	..	11,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	2,703	2,503	142,836	1,614,810	304	304	16,731	224,263	380	380	14,780	231,163	

Note.—These figures are taken from Table

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			Acres held under cultivating leases.		Remaining acres.				
			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Depart- ment.	Under other Depart- ments.	Under Deputy Com- missioner.		
		No. of estates.	Total acres.					Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881-82.	
Whole District	..	7	15,615	..	..	11,829	1,876	1,940 939
Tahsil Ambala	
" Kharar	..	1	11,823	..	..	11,829	..	..
" Jagadhri	
" Narni	
" Pipli	..	6	3,816	..	..	..	1,876	1,940
" Hapur	

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.				Acrea acquired.	Compensation paid, in rupees.	Reduction of revenue, in rupees.
Roads ..	..	..	..	2,329	52,969	1,955
Canals ..	..	..	..	4,015	2,36,102	4,101
State Railways ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guaranteed Railways ..	..	..	..	1,165	31,122	1,330
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	11,840	2,43,638	1,097
Total ..	..	..	..	19,043	5,64,353	8,453

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
YEARS.	Total.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Mash.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Penny.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1873-74 ..	924,320	121,153	221,752	160,771	12,367	105,053	45,518	127,120	17,128	1,554	2,753	40,290	1,618,23,150	4,072	
1874-75 ..	941,124	145,419	196,729	117,824	21,060	104,551	41,592	133,649	19,022	2,467	2,637	32,531	1,318,21,450	0,137	
1875-76 ..	1,011,264	114,750	273,450	117,181	15,057	103,507	40,660	101,923	18,000	2,279	4,255	32,428	1,701,28,677	4,160	
1876-77 ..	1,026,291	117,041	290,125	117,791	18,110	100,530	35,575	175,021	18,100	3,270	4,661	27,332	1,793,25,540	3,405	
1877-78 ..	812,103	116,673	319,440	101,791	18,359	91,018	40,160	141,002	6,100	2,406	5,682	26,150	1,239,23,204	13,241	
1878-79 ..	831,607	92,215	317,125	65,011	10,711	70,702	17,118	112,475	7,750	2,403	6,220	33,049	1,439,36,804	0,743	
1879-80 ..	923,071	57,405	377,552	51,993	11,903	100,877	60,187	91,011	9,912	4,923	45,071	1,059,27,079	10,110	..	
1880-81 ..	1,078,018	84,594	254,015	53,411	13,391	131,005	35,197	107,725	18,124	3,680	6,750	65,650	0,14,37,097	5,543	
1881-82 ..	1,057,063	109,323	314,110	61,048	15,613	125,663	35,333	83,410	22,040	4,103	4,502	47,235	1,035,35,503	4,391	

NAME OF TAHSIL. TAHSIL AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1881-82.

Ambala ..	170,601	15,341	70,515	8,341	550	9,511	13,270	21,031	841	124	501	4,775	60	7,387	028
Kharar ..	1,0,170	6,414	67,751	20,317	1,153	12,007	2,640	10,500	1,371	388	522	14,332	2	3,006	208
Jagadhri ..	163,917	12,121	37,901	12,163	4,725	10,216	19,031	10,454	3,335	701	1,959	6,007	2	6,051	5,157
Narni ..	145,320	11,011	42,114	14,448	3,064	14,709	1,176	20,100	2,563	414	521	7,554	40	3,191	1,217
Garh ..	127,216	7,095	87,900	5,645	1,073	12,511	15,170	34,749	739	1,339	2,366	59	6,547	248	..
Pipli ..	123,041	2,125	40,275	17,811	1,753	21,159	2,211	11,015	7,559	11	460	8,124	809	7,120	550
Hapur ..	900,858	66,201	322,495	77,507	11,237	37,510	58,929	102,008	16,011	3,171	6,507	43,701	1,090	32,421	8,003

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. X and IV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XVI, showing TENURES not held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

Note.—This is a duplicate of the *Trichia No. 2221* at the British Museum.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males under 15 years of age.			Number.	Males above 15 years of age.			Number.	Males above 15 years of age.				
		Males under 15 years of age.				Males above 15 years of age.				Males above 15 years of age.				
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.		Towns.	Villages.	Total.		Towns.	Villages.	Total.		
1	Total population	54,135	121,423	175,558	17	Agricultural labourers	..	..	223	9,894	10,757	
	Occupation specified	49,136	120,412	169,548	18	Pastoral	..	..	231	3,723	3,930	
	Agricultural, whether simple or combined	5,208	10,912	15,320	19	Cooks and other servants	..	..	3,873	2,152	6,014	
	Civil administration	3,015	7,243	10,258	20	Water carriers	..	..	1,449	6,158	7,705	
	Army	2,421	100	2,521	21	Scavengers and scavengers	..	..	1,035	8,013	9,048	
	Navigation	1,640	2,175	3,815	22	Workers in road, cane, leaves, straw, &c.	..	..	1,134	2,491	3,628	
	Hair-binders	1,060	2,120	3,180	23	Workers in leather	..	..	223	468	707	
	Other professions	1,110	3,523	4,633	24	Workers in wool and cotton	..	..	843	5,518	6,361	
	Money-lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.	1,231	2,467	3,698	25	" " silk	..	..	20	457	507	
	Dealers in grain and flour	2,214	8,031	10,245	26	" " cotton	..	..	3,315	16,764	20,080	
	Cotton-ginners, packers, &c.	401	1,027	1,428	27	" " wood	..	..	1,173	5,222	6,395	
	Cattlemen, grain-growers, &c.	1,344	4,57	5,854	28	Butchers	..	..	512	2,063	3,175	
	Carriers and boatmen	1,211	2,243	3,554	29	Workers and dealers in gold and silver	..	..	241	1,019	2,160	
	Labourers	2,173	96,951	99,124	30	Workers in iron	..	..	719	3,069	3,787	
	Tenants	2,113	47,258	47,315	31	General labourers	..	..	3,543	15,914	22,417	
	Joint-cultivators	253	10,157	11,410	32	Beggars, lepers, and the like	..	..	2,589	11,757	14,370	

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXII of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Manufacturing of iron.	
											Silk.	Cotton.
Number of mills and large factories	133	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	105	1	467	403
Number of private houses or small works	11,653	11,653	451	500	2	3,593	2,623	1	..	..	6,600	..
Number of workmen in mills	..	9,5	13	93	60	33	101	..	..	..	731	398
In large works	..	21,112	952	6,0	4	4,718	4,703	239	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans	..	..	130	..	1,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Value of plant in large works	..	3,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees	1,772	8,91,134	37,978	6,670	3,404	1,01,103	1,03,211	1,6,111	3,37,910	47,335	..	..
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	..	..	..	..	..
Leather.	Poultry, confectionary and ghee.	Oils, fats, and oil-refining.	Pashmina and Shawl.	Carpets.	Gold, silver, and jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.	..	..	..	..	..
Number of mills and large factories	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Number of private houses or small works	2,619	1,143	1,923	..	95	627	1,408	..	..	..	..	31,093
Number of workmen in mills	..	22	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,771
In large works	..	2,715	3,263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,825
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans	3,593	2,175	..	..	411	1,400	2,504	..	..	..	..	..
Value of plant in large works	..	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,150
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees	2,46,123	1,67,133	2,42,82	..	29,018	1,41,925	1,92,374	31,09,703	..	..	..	..

Note.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

	Nature of crop.	1			2			3	
		Rent per acre of land cultivated for the various crops, as it stood in 1891-92.			Average produce per acre estimated in 1891-92.				
Rice	..	Maximum Minimum	..	..	Rs. 6 5	A. 12 7	P. 0	M.	576
Indigo	..	Maximum Minimum	..	..	..	..	..		18
Cotton	..	Maximum Minimum	..	..	..	..	..		219
Sugar	..	Maximum Minimum	..	..	Rs. 12 7	A. 11 9	P. 0	M.	163
Opium	..	Maximum Minimum	..	..	..	..	..		11
Tobacco	..	Maximum Minimum	..	..	..	..	..		581
Wheat	Irrigated Unirrigated	Maximum Minimum	..	..	Rs. 9 4	A. 11 6	P. 0	M.	446
Inferior grains	Irrigated Unirrigated	Maximum Minimum	..	..	..	..	..		453
Oil seeds	Irrigated Unirrigated	Maximum Minimum	..	..	..	..	..		265
Fibres	Irrigated Unirrigated	Maximum Minimum	..	..	..	..	..		120
Gram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bajra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

KIND OF STOCK.	1			2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
	WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR.						TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.														
	1868-69	1873-74	1878-79	Amulha	Kharar.	Jagadher.	Nar.-In- gush.	Pipli.	Rupar.												
Cows and bullocks	134,293	141,075	140,270	47,299	57,203	47,600	43,609	51,310	52,103												
Horses	..	8,911	8,781	8,600	1,210	1,300	1,000	1,220	2,000												
Ponies	..	3,347	3,077	3,013	193	492	600	412	623												
Donkeys	..	13,231	12,092	11,707	2,212	1,072	2,000	1,573	2,638												
Sheep and goats	..	26,337	22,634	21,192	21,212	20,912	22,310	10,000	31,052												
Pigs	..	6,035	..	8,030	1,012	672	1,002	1,273	3,022												
Camels	..	558	621	112	15	15	10	12	27												
Carts	..	14,510	12,713	10,205	1,200	979	1,512	1,682	2,250												
Ploughs	..	57,729	92,037	90,610	16,072	15,302	14,120	13,152	19,608												
Boats	..	61	59	46	6	..	20	..	9												

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	WAGES OF LABOUR PER DAY.				CARTS PER DAY.		CAMELS PER DAY.		DONKEYS PER DAY.		BOATS PER DAY.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1868-69	0 7	0 0	0 5	0 0	1 0	0 3	0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1870-71	0 7	0 0	0 5	0 0	3 0	0 2 0	0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1871-72	0 7	0 0	0 5	0 0	3 0	0 2 0	0 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1872-73	0 7	0 0	0 5	0 0	3 0	0 2 0	0 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1873-74	0 7	0 0	0 5	0 0	3 0	0 2 0	0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1874-75	0 7	0 0	0 5	0 0	3 0	0 2 0	0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1875-76	0 7	0 0	0 5	0 0	3 0	0 2 0	0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1876-77	0 7	0 0	0 5	0 0	3 0	0 2 0	0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1877-78	0 7	0 0	0 5	0 0	3 0	0 2 0	0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1878-79	0 7	0 0	0 5	0 0	3 0	0 2 0	0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1879-80	0 7	0 0	0 5	0 0	3 0	0 2 0	0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1880-81	0 7	0 0	0 5	0 0	3 0	0 2 0	0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1881-82	0 7	0 0	0 5	0 0	3 0	0 2 0	0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	Excise.		Stampa.	Total Collections.
					Spirits.	Drugs.		
1868-69	..	6,51,672	2,734	..	..	..	89,737	89,660
1869-70	..	7,34,034	5,670	..	..	..	81,163	80,422
1870-71	..	7,37,130	5,311	..	..	..	80,475	80,475
1871-72	..	7,35,718	5,216	..	80,567	35,910	31,812	6,93,373
1872-73	..	7,40,396	7,357	..	80,969	30,682	2,147	1,11,190
1873-74	..	7,44,204	6,793	..	80,067	34,509	26,734	10,06,782
1874-75	..	7,44,334	20,600	..	80,349	33,167	39,807	10,45,613
1875-76	..	7,81,453	4,901	..	80,477	29,977	34,750	1,50,705
1876-77	..	7,73,297	4,839	..	79,613	86,225	50,790	1,52,095
1877-78	..	7,74,088	8,497	..	78,483	37,221	40,421	10,50,930
1878-79	..	7,75,374	4,493	..	1,03,890	33,570	30,060	1,53,183
1879-80	..	7,60,390	7,702	..	97,621	21,312	25,419	1,44,513
1880-81	..	7,82,621	4,858	..	97,450	43,255	33,100	1,47,918
1881-82	..	7,64,755	6,032	..	97,551	64,445	47,735	1,03,470

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:—
Canal, Forest, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses.

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue (estimated).	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue (estimated).	FLUCTUATING REVENUE.						MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.				
			Revenue of all lands.	Revenue of waste lands bought under assessment.	Revenue of waste lands under assessment.	Revenue of lands.	Revenue of lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	Grazing dues.	By cultivation of cattle.	By grazing fees.	Sale of wood from raths and forests.	Sale.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.
Estimated Figures.													
Total of 5 years—													
1868-69 to 1872-73	..	26,63,670	27,343	753	..	..	..	13,619	..	1,109	..	..	13,693
Total of 5 years—													
1873-74 to 1877-78	..	33,24,611	49,029	770	..	..	..	34,760	..	1,057	..	..	14,289
1878-79	..	7,50,404	3,200	705	..	..	..	1,014	..	129	..	..	1,893
1879-80	..	7,51,021	5,061	244	..	..	..	2,060	..	438	..	..	2,026
1880-81	..	7,46,158	3,975	11	..	..	..	2,020	..	552	..	..	1,549
1881-82	..	7,65,945	2,615	254	..	..	..	1,940	..	233	..	..	1,575
Tehsil Totals for 5 years—													
1877-78 to 1881-82.													
Tohsil Ambala	..	6,60,833	6,010	..	..	..	..	1,784	..	..	..	..	1,226
" Kharar	..	6,17,466	6,491	..	..	..	..	1,335	..	..	..	..	8,636
" Jagadhri	..	6,19,553	4,111	647	..	..	..	3,076	..	..	..	..	1,042
" Nainigarh	..	4,77,768	2,661	1	..	..	..	1,679	..	..	..	..	525
" Pipil	..	6,21,404	4,609	101	..	..	..	2,362	..	1,366	..	..	2,217
" Rupar	..	6,51,045	1,622	693	..	..	..	1,077	..	..	..	..	746

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. 1 and 111 of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF SEASONS AND QUARTERS PER RUPEE.												S.												S.																				
	Wheat.			Barley.			Gram.			Indian corn.			Jawar.			Bajra.			Rice (mau).			Urad.			Potash.			Cotton.			Sugarcane (framed).			Ghee (cow's).			Firewood.			Tobacco.			Salt (Garam).		
	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.									
1861-62 ..	12	14	14	2	19	2	15	15	14	3	6	2	17	1	10	2	2	0	3	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	2								
1862-63 ..	26	11	31	6	29	2	34	12	25	15	35	6	11	20	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1863-64 ..	29	11	39	8	45	1	40	1	41	1	22	10	9	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1864-65 ..	25	9	57	10	40	2	59	5	30	1	23	11	7	11	26	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1865-66 ..	31	10	26	14	20	9	31	11	34	6	20	6	6	8	27	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1866-67 ..	21	..	27	6	20	11	27	6	23	12	22	5	7	..	21	15	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1867-68 ..	32	4	25	2	23	4	21	11	25	2	21	0	7	11	6	11	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1868-69 ..	10	6	18	15	18	6	17	0	16	1	13	1	6	12	14	3	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1869-70 ..	10	1	22	3	10	9	15	15	14	2	12	6	6	12	11	9	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1870-71 ..	16	7	21	7	17	5	23	12	25	11	18	3	6	13	10	14	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1871-72 ..	19	12	25	..	21	8	25	11	25	2	21	0	7	11	6	11	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1872-73 ..	21	12	32	..	23	8	25	11	27	..	26	..	7	27	8	10	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1873-74 ..	22	..	21	..	35	..	29	..	24	..	27	..	7	27	..	12	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1874-75 ..	36	..	65	..	27	..	35	..	30	..	26	..	10	..	21	8	16	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1875-76 ..	23	12	29	..	24	..	50	..	39	..	31	..	10	..	25	..	16	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1876-77 ..	25	8	40	..	33	..	40	..	39	..	29	..	19	..	23	..	20	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1877-78 ..	14	8	37	..	17	4	15	..	17	..	12	..	6	..	0	..	16	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1878-79 ..	10	8	25	..	16	8	19	..	19	..	17	..	10	..	11	..	10	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1879-80 ..	14	0	21	8	19	..	20	..	23	..	19	..	7	..	17	..	12	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1880-81 ..	17	..	26	..	21	4	23	..	25	..	21	..	7	..	10	..	16	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
1881-82 ..	22	8	31	..	28	..	31	..	31	..	24	..	0	..	15	..	16	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								

NOTE.—The figures for the first ten years taken from a statement published in Government Gazette of 10th August 1873, and represent the average prices for the 15 months in each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. 211 of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			Non-Agriculturists.			Agriculturists.		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	1,830	19,770	5,30,482	..	..	..	4,320	32,193	8,48,987
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	620	5,083	1,07,083	871	8,077	3,01,804	1,293	7,594	2,83,805
1878-79 ..	246	5,220	60,147	355	5,652	1,41,066	483	2,093	62,782
1879-80 ..	234	1,844	70,523	313	2,403	1,10,788	422	2,687	76,180
1880-81 ..	201	1,301	66,700	233	1,764	84,187	930	4,334	1,80,081
1881-82 ..	210	1,533	63,997	232	2,577	1,02,172	472	2,143	1,06,697
TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Tahsil Ambala ..	160	963	51,210	270	1,260	65,630	634	3,088	96,531
" Kharar ..	197	676	63,251	205	777	76,638	678	1,073	1,57,367
" Jagadhri ..	523	3,301	1,15,442	474	5,031	1,89,738	235	3,836	63,240
" Naraingarh ..	101	653	25,307	142	1,163	57,216	707	3,301	1,11,642
" Pipil ..	207	3,394	72,123	208	5,187	90,117	126	1,254	41,921
" Rupar ..	83	320	25,000	103	668	46,684	387	2,425	63,576
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19									
MORTGAGES OF LAND—Concluded.									
YEAR.	Non-Agriculturists.			Agriculturists.			Non-Agriculturists.		
No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	3,120	25,027	60,928	522	5,573	64,945	239	2,462	33,446
1878-79 ..	1,015	7,610	5,21,910	64	692	11,507	122	654	19,757
1879-80 ..	949	7,100	5,30,230	142	1,830	24,404	211	1,223	33,522
1880-81 ..	751	4,013	1,88,204	160	973	22,919	164	1,300	34,532
1881-82 ..	740	4,873	1,87,125	274	1,260	33,170	277	2,007	52,376
TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Tahsil Ambala ..	1,746	9,268	5,24,301	329	1,555	34,671	91	1,811	51,887
" Kharar ..	1,070	4,421	5,30,414	91	405	16,023	227	829	50,937
" Jagadhri ..	816	6,457	1,77,330	91	1,175	17,938	79	601	15,322
" Naraingarh ..	842	0,147	1,71,410	82	1,583	14,637	65	589	10,849
" Pipil ..	289	4,670	1,10,171	23	211	5,589	44	1,014	20,860
" Rupar ..	579	2,003	1,02,271	88	373	18,236	135	905	22,944

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XXXVB of the Revenue Report. No details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include all sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
YEAR.	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.					OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Receipts in rupees.	Net income in rupees.	No. of deeds registered.			Value of property affected, in rupees.							
	Judicial.	Non-Judicial.	Judicial.	Non-Judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obliges.	Moneys.	Total of kinds.	Immovable property.	Judicial property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78 ..	1,03,607	8,412	1,01,083	87,082	4,000	352	1,002	6,984	12,17,760	56,050	3,70,200	10,44,010	
1878-79 ..	1,18,805	31,376	1,09,650	92,782	3,680	281	810	6,756	13,78,507	137,838	32,92,908	13,07,541	
1879-80 ..	1,05,122	33,381	96,600	92,978	3,510	92	233	4,165	9,03,172	37,013	17,20,203	11,26,104	
1880-81 ..	1,00,701	40,014	97,014	98,197	3,588	127	508	4,150	10,35,06	30,804	16,52,487	12,25,907	
1881-82 ..	1,19,269	44,267	107,153	41,535	3,816	115	453	4,214	11,18,997	20,303	15,51,860	12,93,808	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED AND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.												
PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.												
TAHSIL.	Whole Villages.		Fractional parts of Villages.		Plots.		Total.		In perpetuity.			
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.		
Ambala	70,901	50,024	29,119	25,323	8,170	5,777	111,561	68,721	107,069	84,542		
Kharian	89,075	70,070	40,839	33,103	2,267	2,819	132,811	101,437	120,419	105,140		
Jagadhri	94,463	75,910	32,341	25,016	3,153	5,850	130,177	107,976	126,091	103,642		
Narniagarh	71,110	51,603	23,427	17,770	2,762	4,163	97,519	75,725	94,000	72,277		
Pipli	63,773	42,101	37,511	34,553	2,518	7,002	104,407	65,482	97,410	75,008		
Rupar	83,474	61,427	17,515	11,551	2,485	3,557	101,394	76,603	98,349	72,025		
Total District	429,892	323,442	150,321	122,348	10,343	28,161	622,730	543,972	604,531	515,014		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
	PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.—Concluded.									NO. OF ASSONEES.		
TAHSIL.	For one life.		For more lives than one.		During maintenance of Establishment.		Perpetual orders of Government.		In perpetuity.		For one life.	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	For one life.	More than one.	During maintenance.	Paying orders.
Ambala	942	1,937	2,608	2,533	204	312	1,673	192	670	210
Kharian	501	1,331	2,415	2,015	120	359	1,031	610	659	223
Jagadhri	1,107	1,511	2,204	3,151	175	572	1,197	636	578	189
Narniagarh	713	1,523	2,479	2,373	127	382	1,044	315	774	190
Pipli	1,674	2,311	6,556	4,444	440	519	1,139	291	725	165
Rupar	911	1,424	3,353	3,001	221	363	1,031	573	638	199
Total District	6,272	6,113	20,013	13,222	1,601	2,133	9,051	8,210	8,073	1,156
	TOTAL.											

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1931-32.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR	Balances of land revenue in rupees.		Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
	Fixed revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.		
1868-69	50,613	..
1869-70	2,100	852
1870-71	2,415	274
1871-72	1,602	244
1872-73	1,601	20
1873-74	710	673
1874-75	670	325
1875-76	2,432	456
1876-77	2,055	184
1877-78	1,601	209
1878-79	1,601	244
1879-80	1,005	100
1880-81	638	133
1881-82	1,177	78
			..	503

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

YEAR	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	AMOUNTS RECEIVED, Rs.				AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES.						
	Provincial Rate.	Miscellane- ous.	Total In- come.	Establish- ment.	District Rate, and Institution.	Education	Miscellane- ous.	Public Works.	Total ex- penditure.		
1877-78	..	..	78,700	2,143	6,253	10,115	120	52,861	77,911	
1878-79	..	..	78,700	2,225	15,913	2,153	292	61,433	89,047	
1879-80	..	..	78,700	2,225	121	17,111	4,707	32,364	59,802	
1880-81	..	..	78,700	2,225	216	15,442	7,251	29,484	57,544	
1881-82	1,02,433	1,701	1,10,173	2,225	63	19,591	8,214	2,292	45,031	79,925	
1882-83	1,11,512	4,537	1,16,047	2,225	671	19,776	9,151	2,997	31,925	68,357	
1883-84	1,01,614	4,122	1,10,173	2,225	1,12	21,270	8,541	2,633	33,659	71,940	
							2,693	29,153		60,833	

Note.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	HIGH SCHOOLS.							MIDDLE SCHOOLS.							PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
	ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.		
	Govt. Inst.	Aid. Sch.	Govt. Inst.	Vern. Sch.	Govt. Inst.	Aid. Sch.	Govt. Inst.	Aid. Sch.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
1877-78	243	2	421	11	1,172	-	-	-	28	1,950	14	1,000	..	..	..	..
1878-79	123	2	514	11	1,112	-	-	-	59	1,782	13	785	..	..	..	..
1879-80	61	2	511	11	1,135	7	631	8	768	63	3,496	12	..	..	..	..
1880-81	101	2	527	11	1,151	8	631	5	630	67	3,570	11	..	..	..	..
1881-82	63	2	521	11	1,172	7	631	5	630	67	3,621	10	..	..	..	..

FIGURES FOR BOYS.

1877-78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243	2	421	11	1,172	-	-	-	28	1,950	14	1,000
1878-79	..	..	..	..	123	2	514	11	1,112	-	-	-	59	1,782	13	785	..	..	..	..
1879-80	..	..	..	..	61	2	511	11	1,135	7	631	8	768	63	3,496	12	..	..	..	..
1880-81	..	..	..	..	101	2	527	11	1,151	8	631	5	630	67	3,570	11	..	..	..	..
1881-82	..	..	..	..	63	2	521	11	1,172	7	631	5	630	67	3,621	10	..	..	..	..

FIGURES FOR GIRLS.

1877-78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	37	..	..
1878-79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	33	..	..
1879-80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..
1880-81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
1881-82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N. B.—Since 1877-78, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, three scholars only who have completed the 3rd or 4th course are shown in the returns as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary or 1st course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools. In the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, girls attending both the Upper Primary Department and the Middle Schools are included in the Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School is included in the Middle or Primary Department attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1877-78, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1877-78 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of High, Middle, and Primary Schools, which were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. From 1877-78 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jall Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXIII A, showing REGISTRATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of Deeds registered.						
	1850-51.				1851-52.	
Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	
Registrar Ambala	3	8	15	1	16	
Sub Registrar Ambala	432	451	883	478	492	933
Ambala Cantonment	106	241	347	115	197	312
" Bupar	120	240	360	123	267	387
" Jagadhri	362	775	1,137	293	534	687
" Kharar	721	915	1,636	235	597	642
" Narnaul	232	240	472	259	204	453
" Pipri	290	163	453	325	148	443
" Solan	11	44	55	21	41	62
" Burya	67	40	97	72	31	103
Total of district	2,116	2,014	4,130	2,532	1,602	4,284

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. 1 of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
YEAR.	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.												Total number of Licenses.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I				Class II.				Class III.						
	1 Rs. 500	2 Rs. 300	3 Rs. 150	4 Rs. 100	1 Rs. 75	2 Rs. 50	3 Rs. 25	4 Rs. 10	1 Rs. 5	2 Rs. 2	3 Rs. 1				
1879-79	5	4	21	44	104	501	944	2,468	5,200	13,012	22,042	63,816	1,562		
1879-80	5	5	26	37	113	152	1,084	2,402	4,197	4,183	13,070	57,711	1,565		
1880-81	4	4	29	26	111	426	1,091	..	..	..	1,701	31,110	310		
1881-82	4	4	23	34	103	417	1,091	..	..	..	1,650	34,215	263		
Table details for 1881-82—															
Table Ambala	6	6	6	8	22	84	178	..	..	..	..	310	6,790	41	
" Jagadhri	1	1	1	1	13	61	116	..	..	..	..	182	4,160	38	
" Bupar	..	..	..	1	10	42	129	..	..	..	..	188	8,440	35	
" Kharar	..	..	..	1	8	63	175	..	..	..	..	228	8,750	44	
" Narnaul	3	2	1	2	7	44	122	..	..	..	..	170	2,920	29	
" Pipri	3	2	1	2	22	52	217	..	..	..	..	243	7,720	76	
" Ambala Cant.	1	5	5	3	10	53	127	..	..	..	..	202	4,193	1	

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
YEAR.	FERMENTED LIQUORS.						INTOXICATING DRUGS.						EXCISE REVENUE FROM		
	Number of distilleries.	No. of retail shops.		Consumption in gallons.		No. of retail licenc.	Consumption in masunds.						Perf.	Drugs.	Total.
		Glasses	Glasses	Imperial	Imperial		Opium	Opium	Changs	Changs	Blangs	Blangs			
1877-78	5	20	15	1,021	6,179	80	81	118	961	603	101	26,807	40,575	77,272	
1878-79	31	17	923	5,637	80	60	54	51	418	25	24,253	55,834	69,126		
1879-80	46	20	1,457	7,189	81	81	62	77	360	27	31,051	25,587	66,418		
1880-81	43	18	1,207	11,333	81	81	312	311	113	8	42,034	34,100	77,124		
1881-82	39	18	1,410	11,000	81	81	73	61	129	13	61,145	12,735	98,160		
TOTAL	23	200	84	6,626	42,340	403	404	3102	3211	1,0223	571	1,08,400	1,09,350	3,08,170	
Average	6	40	17	1,205	8,443	81	78	81	318	1,0223	171	35,718	37,910	77,031	

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VIII, IX, X of the Excise Report.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS

1		2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial ..	..	..	..	6,732	6,003
	Discharged ..	..	..	..	2,775	2,767
	Acquitted ..	..	..	..	263	1,400
	Convicted ..	..	..	..	3,043	3,713
	Committed or referred ..	..	..	..	23	18
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	(summary) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Warrant cases (regular) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	(summary) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total cases disposed of ..	..	..	..	3,742	3,219
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	..	..	..	..	..
	Transportation for life ..	..	..	..	4	7
	for a term ..	..	..	..	2	3
	Fined servitude ..	..	..	..	3	..
	Fines under Rs. 10 ..	..	..	..	2,161	1,935
	" 10 to 20 rupees ..	..	..	..	617	317
	" 20 to 50 ..	..	..	..	67	47
	" 50 to 100 ..	..	..	..	5	16
	" 100 to 500 ..	..	..	..	1	11
	" 500 to 1,000 ..	..	..	..	..	16
	Over 1,000 rupees ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injunctions under 1 month ..	..	..	..	612	485
	1 month to 2 years ..	..	..	..	201	319
	over 2 years ..	..	..	..	27	17
	Whipping ..	..	..	..	373	336
	Fining (notch of the trees) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Re-conviction to keep the peace ..	..	..	..	21	21
	Gives notice for coal belt, 100 ..	..	..	..	216	261

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

Nature of offence.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	Number of cases inquiry & facts.						Number of persons arrested or summoned.						Number of persons convicted.					
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881			
Illegit. or unlawful assembly ..	18	9	11	5	8	113	86	82	49	85	50	66	63	56	61			
Homicide and attempts to murder ..	8	10	8	4	10	11	21	13	12	13	2	8	8	12	10			
Total serious offences against the person ..	93	120	49	56	81	168	203	122	125	118	91	120	93	88	86			
Abduction of married women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against property ..	370	524	453	422	539	351	310	235	169	188	205	214	105	106	131			
Total minor offences against the person ..	163	65	35	52	45	123	15	80	63	76	74	62	69	49	56			
Cattle theft ..	127	115	83	81	77	144	142	81	79	61	50	93	63	51	34			
Total minor offences against property ..	1,254	1,500	961	672	515	1,113	1,403	829	619	640	631	953	607	470	416			
Total cognizable offences ..	1,621	2,033	1,603	1,273	1,218	1,931	2,189	1,470	1,123	1,135	1,082	1,450	1,059	784	803			
Illegit. or unlawful assembly, affray ..	2	6	5	..	5	45	41	33	..	22	33	29	23	..	20			
Offences relating to marriage ..	25	6	9	11	5	8	10	11	20	6	3	7	6	14	6			
Total non-cognizable offences ..	741	202	171	117	113	269	377	290	223	259	206	316	225	183	169			
GRAND Total of offences ..	4,470	4,793	3,151	2,741	2,714	4,475	4,924	3,782	2,711	2,591	2,176	3,218	2,462	1,703	1,842			

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.														
		Men.					Women.					Children.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ambala ..	C. II	10,446	14,200	16,716	21,350	18,972	1,705	2,764	3,802	3,750	2,721	2,494	3,750	3,944	3,306	3,749
Rupur ..	2nd	7,977	9,449	9,256	9,027	10,103	1,439	1,290	1,110	1,217	1,211	1,024	1,157	1,101	967	990
Jagadhri ..	2nd	5,732	6,045	13,466	12,567	11,992	2,260	2,628	3,672	3,483	3,145	1,717	2,208	2,670	2,919	2,588
Thaneesar ..	2nd	4,938	7,678	9,104	7,769	8,623	1,353	2,761	2,245	3,624	2,791	674	1,000	893	1,944	2,056
Sadhauna ..	2nd	..	0,207	6,934	4,503	0,827	..	2,072	6,657	1,103	2,232	..	1,456	1,357	1,071	1,593
Total ..	..	39,263	47,605	55,400	56,211	65,830	7,102	11,731	14,074	19,437	12,571	5,909	9,750	10,431	10,300	10,987
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Total Patients.					In-door Patients.					Expenditure in Rupees.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ambala ..	C. II	14,925	20,819	24,461	26,460	21,841	630	900	1,108	619	845	6,121	6,256	6,716	7,741	5,317
Rupur ..	2nd	10,410	11,989	11,867	11,211	12,416	210	311	297	203	354	1,497	2,193	3,294	3,540	2,466
Jagadhri ..	2nd	12,722	14,794	20,209	19,049	17,704	220	317	421	325	219	2,663	2,391	2,425	2,326	2,241
Thaneesar ..	2nd	7,550	11,029	12,515	14,337	16,076	225	242	211	170	200	1,500	1,213	1,249	1,271	1,080
Sadhauna ..	2nd	..	10,425	11,124	6,955	10,000	..	210	359	164	102	..	1,315	1,935	1,667	1,705
Total ..	..	45,374	69,068	79,995	79,948	79,635	1,330	2,012	2,443	1,770	1,613	11,772	13,503	14,693	16,335	12,569

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Number of Civil Suits concerning				Value in Rupees of Suits concerning			Number of Revenue cases.
	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	Land.	Other matters.	Total.	
1878 ..	11,036	154	1,874	13,894	12,159	7,20,207	7,62,306	13,203
1879 ..	10,855	464	1,450	12,769	68,021	5,25,713	5,92,787	27,533
1880 ..	9,332	411	1,632	11,276	53,038	6,50,976	7,23,314	15,701
1881 ..	9,593	272	1,402	11,397	79,732	11,24,162	12,02,891	14,937
1882 ..	8,433	531	1,747	10,711	83,871	6,59,308	7,45,179	13,173

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nov. 1st and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in Settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Muslims.	Other religions.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Ambala	Ambala	67,463	34,599	3,867	410	27,115	3,519	12,424	513
Kharar	Kharar	4,265	2,523	71	50	1,000	2	702	639
Jagadhri	Jagadhri	12,390	9,572	60	12	2,827	11	9,423	503
Batala	Batala	1,411	1,358	154	316	353	1,473	1,756	459
Narsingharh	Sadhuara	10,734	4,415	403	124	6,047	..	1,040	616
Pipli	Shahabad	10,318	3,100	631	5	5,061	..	1,900	974
	Thanesar	6,603	4,129	108	12	1,758	..	674	462
	Radian	4,051	2,453	73	..	1,520	..	690	605
	Ladwa	4,041	3,100	44	1	910	..	..	539
	Pithora	3,403	2,669	6	..	442	..	481	702
Rupar	Rupar	10,323	4,703	358	103	5,110	11	1,673	617

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Total population by the Census of	Total births registered during the year					Total deaths registered during the year				
			1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Ambala	.. {	Males .. Females ..	14,153	561	463	443	529	502	371	869	638	406
			11,773	610	455	377	455	524	307	651	465	370
Jagadhri	.. {	Males .. Females ..	6,817	271	167	125	200	282	183	219	427	190
			5,705	181	163	125	154	203	129	165	416	215
Shahabad	.. {	Males .. Females ..	6,311	266	120	127	161	211	90	103	298	143
			6,310	171	121	97	131	157	86	176	343	130
Sadhuara	.. {	Males .. Females ..	5,611	233	172	116	162	179	129	183	223	121
			5,350	193	151	102	120	200	111	195	238	129
Rupar	.. {	Males .. Females ..	5,513	63	148	127	129	177	107	152	300	153
			4,373	65	129	118	123	167	67	80	238	119

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in AMBALA GAOL.

1 YEAR.	2 No. in gaol at beginning of the year.		3 No. impounded during the year.		4 Religion of convicts.		5 Previous occupation of male convicts.		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Muslim.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78 ..	661	7	820	21	570	779	..	65	..	139	63	..	..
1878-79 ..	497	11	1,061	60	611	803	..	76	..	123	602	..	..
1879-80 ..	541	16	853	51	215	202	..	34	35	16	211	70	23
1880-81 ..	522	17	742	31	269	274	..	23	41	75	511	42	..
1881-82 ..	611	16	923	20	193	174	..	24	41	44	211	33	..
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	..
YEAR.	Length of sentence of convicts.								Previous con- victed.		Pecuniary results.		
	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 Year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 5 years	5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years and 12 months	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of main- tenance.	Profit of con- vict labour.	..
1877-78 ..	703	315	374	61	47	10	12	61	53	8	23,161	1,228	..
1878-79 ..	469	212	477	105	101	10	6	71	46	21	40,467	257	..
1879-80 ..	257	167	165	45	17	10	5	70	574	21	70,574	4,522	..
1880-81 ..	141	171	202	73	19	6	3	61	43	21	51,043	1,355	..
1881-82 ..	53	82	117	142	29	6	3	71	61	3	23,043	2,913	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIIIA Showing CONVICTS in the RUPAR GOAL.

1 YEAR.	2 No. in Gaol at beginning of the year.		3 No. impounded during the year.		4 Religion of convicts.		5 Previous Occupation of male convicts.		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Muslim.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78 ..	1,747	..	173	..	749	821	..	13	..	16	1,439	..	..
1878-79 ..	2,220	..	173	..	913	1,007	..	27	..	15	1,277	..	..
1879-80 ..	1,620	..	151	..	1,191	593	..	15	11	15	1,240	725	..
1880-81 ..	2,270	..	160	..	1,049	1,024	..	24	24	25	1,193	46	..
1881-82 ..	1,763	..	149	..	1,371	113	..	58	212	12	1,137	..	..
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	..
YEAR.	Length of sentence of convicts.								Previous con- victed.		Pecuniary results.		
	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 Year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 5 years	5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years and 12 months	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of main- tenance.	Profit of con- vict labour.	..
1877-78 ..	107	273	1,064	303	50	..	..	78	27	19	1,473,807	51,512	..
1878-79 ..	113	832	1,114	419	82	..	..	25	27	16	1,471,765	41,011	..
1879-80 ..	90	436	1,016	698	66	..	..	20	9	12	1,357,723	43,844	..
1880-81 ..	97	474	107	97	67	..	..	205	42	17	1,003,440	61,147	..
1881-82 ..	63	473	177	67	..	..	..	183	53	21	1,000,000	43,349	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.		Ambala	Jagdishpur	Sidhaura	Rupnagar	Durgiana	Thanesar	Sialkot	Khairur	Pehowa	Izadnagar	Ludhiana
Class of Municipality		II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71	12,120	6,400	2,320	2,550	2,704	2,180	2,412	..	..	..	..
1871-72	15,239	8,601	2,553	4,553	2,510	3,817	3,206	..	..	..	..
1872-73	17,300	10,527	2,010	5,835	3,039	3,941	2,501	..	..	..	..
1873-74	15,257	11,076	3,132	6,633	2,013	9,661	3,312	..	..	..	..
1874-75	22,051	14,031	3,025	8,110	2,815	5,835	3,143	2,630	1,760	1,165	2,600
1875-76	16,410	13,516	3,525	7,003	2,700	5,420	2,613	2,400	1,635	1,163	2,745
1876-77	16,350	12,553	3,203	7,101	3,000	3,102	5,043	2,752	1,600	1,230	2,600
1877-78	19,360	12,533	3,059	6,471	2,776	3,573	2,637	3,016	1,610	1,423	2,781
1878-79	18,673	11,657	3,734	6,685	3,031	3,314	3,010	2,977	1,533	1,420	2,783
1879-80	21,692	15,151	3,747	8,172	2,571	3,028	4,751	3,420	2,230	1,702	3,826
1880-81	22,531	14,535	4,641	9,171	3,178	4,134	4,442	3,603	2,716	1,983	4,220
1881-82	23,504	15,059	4,293	9,735	4,014	3,778	5,150	3,628	2,819	1,650	3,982